

A
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
ENGLISH INTRODUCTION
OF
L I L Y's Grammar :

With Select RULES of the
GENDERS of NOUNS and the HETEROCLITES ;
And a Select LIST of the
Preterperfect Tenses and *Supines* of Verbs.

The Whole from L I L Y's *Latin Grammar*
Publish'd at OXFORD:

Which being join'd to his *English Introduction*,
contain all that is necessary in GRAMMAR
for a Young Beginner.

Also a Collection of *Nouns* and *Verbs*, containing all the
Declinable Words of T E R E N C E's *Andria*, to
serve as Examples of the *Declensions* and *Conjugations*.

For the Use of the School in EXON, commonly call'd
the FREE-SCHOOL.

With a P R E F A C E, in which an Account is given of the
Method used in the two *Lowest Forms* of the said *School*,
with the Reasons thereof; and a Defence of the early and
long Use of T E R E N C E therein.

The Fourth Edition.

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against the *Guild-Hall* in E X E T E R: And Sold by
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— Si sapis,
Neque præterquam quas Doctrina ipsa Mo-
lestias
Habet, addas: & illas, quas habet, rectè
explices.

Ex Terentio Parodia.

TERENTIO non similem dices quempiam.
Afranius.





To the GENTLEMEN, that have been Educated within these last Twenty Years in the High-School of EXON: And to the Parents and Relations of those, that shall be Educated in the School, commonly called the Free-School of the said City.

I.  HE ordinary, but preposterous *Reasons*
Manner of Teaching the *Latin* *for putting*
Tongue, at its first Entrance, by *the neces-*
a Grammar written in the same *sary Parts*
Tongue, (which is to deal *of the La-*
with the Scholar, as if he *tin Gram-*
mar into
English.

already understood what he is but now beginning to learn,) hath been long complained of by Learned Men, both at Home and Abroad, as the principal Cause of the small Proficiency, after a great deal of Time spent therein. The Publisher of the following Sheets can testify, upon many Years Experience of that Method, that the Learning of *Lily's* Grammar throughout, by rote, without Understanding, (which was afterwards to be done,) was a Task of Two Years to the Generality of Boys: And tho' some few, by Quickness of Memory, could take it in a little above a Twelve-month's Time, yet more (of harder Wit) would be Three Years about it; who in the end, as he observed, commonly made better Scholars than the former. So far will Judgment and Apprehension (by which last is meant a Capacity of understanding what is clearly taught, and in few Words) carry a Lad beyond a bare Quickness of Memory. Not that he found these hard Wits wanted Memory (as too often the others did Judgment and Apprehension) when put to learn Things they well understood. This Experience made him con-
clude,

clude, that, as an Adult Person, in whom Age hath ripened Judgment, would, with all his Parts improved by Use, and sharpen'd by Study, find it a troublesome Piece of Business to learn by heart a single Page in an unknown Tongue, and would think himself mocked by the imposing thereof; so to Boys that had the least Dawning of that noble and manly Faculty, Judgment, a hundred Pages of the same could not but be very disagreeable, and so much the more in Proportion as that Dawning is the clearer and stronger; and considering the Tenderness of their Spirit and their Age, was, he fear'd, such a Load as neither their Minds nor their Bodies could well bear; being injurious to the Health of the one, and tending to create in the other an Aversion to Learning, never to be removed. And now he plainly saw the evil Consequence that attends the common Use of Teaching; that while meaner Wits are at first applauded and encouraged, and by the Recommendation of the Master chosen to be made Scholars; better Genius's are ill treated with Slight and Disregard, with sharp Words, and sharper Blows, for what is not properly theirs, but the Fault of the Method, and thereby too too often driven from School, to the great Prejudice of all Learning, and of Church and State. This made him resolve, at least for a-while, to lay aside the Method of Custom, and try that of Nature.

*Agreeable
to Nature.*

2. Nature teaches us always to begin with that which is most easy, and to make use of that which we know already, as a Light to clear up what we do not know, and by consequence to make use of our Mother-Tongue, as a Means to enter into Languages that are strange and unknown to us. And this he was the more readily brought to, by observing, that none that taught the Modern Languages, as *French* or *Italian*, pretended to put into their Scholars Hands Grammars written in *French* or *Italian*. Nay, even those that teach the *Latin* this preposterous Way, quit it, when they come to teach *Greek*; the *Greek* Grammar being in *Latin*; which, by that time, the Scholar is supposed to understand.

3. And

the Latin Grammar into English.

v

3. And howsoever Custom hath now prevailed otherwise in teaching *Latin*, the *English Introduction*, which makes the first Part of *Lily's Grammar*, and is generally to be used, fully convinced him that the latter Part, the *Latin Grammar*, was never intended for those that had not made the utmost Use of the former, much less for Beginners. For the former, the Paradigms or Examples of the Declensions and Conjugations excepted, being intirely taken in again into the latter; to learn one immediately after the other, is *actum agere*, to make two Labours of one, which is Labour in vain, and a manifest Wasting of Time: And consequently, to suppose it to be their Design, must be injurious to the Wisdom of the Compilers of our publick Grammar. So if the *Latin Grammar* was designed to be reserved, 'till the Scholar had at least so far profited by the *English Introduction*, as to be able to understand the Language of those Rules, and the *English* alone was intended, as it is stiled, for the *Introduction of Beginners*; then he plainly saw the Grand Objection against him, for abandoning the common Road of Teaching, and keeping close to the Introduction, the Objection of Innovation falls to the Ground. For the Innovator cannot be said to be he that would restore a Thing to its original Institution, but he that perverts that Institution, and those that follow him therein. He could not but acknowledge indeed, that the *Genders of Nouns*, which are best learn'd with their *Declinings*, and cannot be deferred when the Scholar is put into *Construction*, and the *Preterperfect Tenses* and *Supines of Verbs*, without which there is no conjugating those Verbs, being no-where delivered in the *English Introduction*, *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *As in Præsenti*, wherein they are handled, as they are composed in a different Manner, so with a different View from the rest of the *Latin Grammar*, seem designed for young Beginners. But since he could see no Reason why the same Motives, that prevail'd upon the Compilers to give them the rest of *Etymology*, (or what relates to

Not disagreeable to the Compilers of *Lily's Grammar*.

the Knowledge of each Part of Speech distinct) and the Syntax in *English*, ought not to have swayed here too; he made no Scruple himself, for the Reasons above-mention'd, to select and put into *English* the necessary Parts of each, as also whatever else should be found wanting thereof, to be used together with the *Introduction*, by all Novices that should be put under his Care.

No new Grammar. 4. In doing which, since he could not be charg'd with acting against the Command of Authority in taking up a new Grammar, (of which, after the Learned and Useful Observations by way of Comment in the *Oxford* Edition, he saw no manner of Occasion) nor of acting against the general Interest of Learners, who, upon changing Schools, would be the better qualified to learn the *Latin* Grammar, if put upon it, by having already the necessary Parts of it in *English* with Understanding, he hoped he should avert a too rigid Censure.

Reasons for the Editor's Method of teaching Grammar. II. The Editor of these Sheets thought himself obliged not to stop here, without proceeding farther, and entring into other Considerations. He found Custom had prevailed against Reason, not only in the Language of the Grammar that was to be taught, but also in the Manner of teaching of it, which in all common Schools is first to learn the Grammar alone by itself, without understanding, or being taught the Use of it, and this too, expressly contrary to the most excellent Direction of our Compilers; which, because it is so very useful, and yet so little observed, shall be here transcribed.

The same as prescribed by the Compilers of Lily's Grammar. “ In going forward, let him have of every Declension of Nouns, and Conjugation of Verbs, so many several Examples as they pass them; that it may seem to the School-master, no Word in the *Latin* Tongue to be so hard for that Part, as the Scholar shall not be able praisably to enter into the Forming thereof. And surely the Multitude of Examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the stranger and harder)

“ harder) must needs bring this Profit withal, that the
 “ Scholar shall best understand, and soonest conceive the
 “ Reason of the Rules, and best be acquainted with
 “ the Fashion of the Tongue. Wherein it is profitable,
 “ not only that he can orderly decline his Noun and his
 “ Verb ; but every way forward, backward, by Cases, by
 “ Persons: That neither Case of Noun, nor Person of
 “ Verb can be required, that he cannot without Stop or
 “ Study tell. And until this Time, I count not the Scho-
 “ lar perfect, nor ready to go any farther, ’till he hath
 “ this already learn’d.” And afterwards, concerning the
Syntax, they direct thus: “ Let them not continue in
 “ learning the Rules orderly, as they lie in the *Syntax*, but
 “ rather learn some pretty Book, wherein is contained the
 “ Eloquence of the Tongue : — And if there fall any ne-
 “ cessary Rule of the *Syntax* to be known, then to learn
 “ it as the Occasion of the Lesson giveth Cause that Day.”

2. This Way of Teaching Grammar, the *The easiest*
 Compilers of our Grammar recommended as *for the*
 the best, by their own Experience: This Way *Lads*.
 Sir *John Croke* taught that hopeful Prince *Edward VIth* ;
 and his Scholar *Mr. Ascham*, that Learned, as well as in
 other respects Greatest of our Princes, Queen *Elizabeth* :
 Which last recommends it to us in his *School-Master*, as
 a plain and easy, a sensible and orderly, a lively and per-
 fect Way, whereby the Scholar shall learn without great
 Pains, that otherwise most tedious Part of Learning,
 Grammar, with the Ground of all those Rules that in the
 cold and uncomfortable Way used in common Schools
 are so hardly learn’d.

How so plain and rational a Method came either not
 to be followed at first, or since to be generally abandon’d
 in our Schools, one cannot enough admire: Unless it be
 that the Master thinks, this Way, too much, nay, almost
 all the Trouble will lie upon him, and but little on the
 Scholar ; whereas in the common Method, the Master
 saves a great deal of Trouble to himself, and hath nothing
 to do but to set the Lessons ; having, in respect of the
 Grammar Lads, all the Time to himself, and his other

Business; while the poor Lads sweat to get by Heart a certain Number of unintelligible Lines in an unknown Tongue, of which they can conceive no Manner of Use or Advantage; which when they have done, any one that can but read, is as well qualified to hear them, as the best Master. It must be own'd, that when at length the slavish and cruel Labour of Grammar is overcome, and the Scholars are now to be brought to understand what they have but hitherto learn'd by rote, then indeed the Master finds his former Ease costs him double Trouble. But what is that, to what the poor Lads must still undergo, who are overwhelm'd and bewilder'd, while they must at one and the same time learn to decline all manner of Nouns, and to conjugate all manner of Verbs; apply the Rules of the Genders and the Rules of the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines; understand what belongs to each Part of Speech taken apart, and what in Connexion with others; the Species of every one of which are widely different from the other, and must needs produce a strange Confusion in young Spirits; whereas by the Method proposed, of Learning with Understanding, the Memory being assisted with the other Faculties, will, by the Frequency of Examples, soon take and lastingly retain the several Rules of Grammar, that are as so many Theorems reduced thereby into Practice; and the Lads making sure Work as they go, will never have above one new Difficulty to encounter at a Time, tho' they must be continually exercised to keep what they have already.

*Without
the Incon-
veniencies
of other
Methods.*

3. Next to its being the easiest for the Lads, what sway'd most with the Editor, was, that by this Method, so recommended and proved by Experience, he plainly saw he should avoid the Disadvantages that attend other Methods. The Generality of Grammars, loaded with a Multitude of Rules and Exceptions, contain Abundance of needless Things, which a Lad shall never have occasion to make use of after he has first learn'd them; not to say false Things, which must be unlearn'd again, with almost equal Trouble to that with which they were at first learn'd; whereby the Difficulty of Learning is increased without any Advantage, nay,
many

many times, with great Disadvantage. They are stuffed likewise with many Things purely Philosophical, which tho' they may be of Use to Persons advanced in Years and Learning, are above the Comprehension of the tender Age they are put upon, and do Beginners more Harm than Good, being an Hindrance rather than a Furtherance to their first Studies. Upon which Accounts, and (as I suppose) the unknown Language they are written in, this sort of Grammar is, not without some Reason, and a great deal of Bitterness, stiled *Grammatica Carnificina*; and the Place where it is taught, *Grammatices Ergastulum*, by the Learned *Vossius*; than whom, no Body has deserved better of the Art, by his admirable Commentary *de Arte Grammaticâ*.

To shun these Rocks, on which they saw young Beginners too often split, many Learned Men, for the Ease of the Scholar, would have all Grammar shorten'd as much as possible; and some of them, while they pretend to Compendious Ways of Teaching, seem to have run to the other Extreme. The two most considerable Men, that have declared themselves on this Side, are *Erasmus* the great Restorer of Learning, and the above-mentioned *Gerard-John Vossius*. The former hath besides left us, in the first Tome of his Works, a Specimen of his Dislike of *Lily's Syntax*. For being desired by Dr. *Colet* Dean of St. Paul's, upon his founding the School there, to correct the said *Syntax*, he found it, as he thought, so defective in Brevity and Perspicuity, as that he thought it easier to make it, in a manner, a-new. At the Head of it so alter'd we have a Letter of the Dean, recommending it to Mr. *Lily's* Teaching, whom he had made the chief Master of his School. But it seems Mr. *Lily* had a better Opinion of his own Performance; and, what is more to be wonder'd at, had the good Fortune to persuade his Countrymen into the Belief thereof; it making a Part of the Grammar now prescrib'd by Authority. The other Learned Man, giving Directions about Learning (after the vulgar Paradigms of the Nouns and Verbs) the Rules of Grammar, says, they are so few as may be brought into twenty small Pages, and that he himself used to do it in four; nay, he would

would rather have none at all, than many and subtle. But with Submission to so great a Name, as in other Cases these *Compendia* often prove *Dispendia*; so, if he means, a Lad should have no more Grammar, than what so few Pages will hold, it is to be feared he will be ignorant of many very useful and even necessary Things, and in the end it will fare with him as with a Plant, that wanting sufficient Depth, withers and dies away. Both these Evils, that of learning any Thing unnecessary, and the other of omitting any Thing necessary, the Editor clearly saw he should easily avoid, being led by so sure a Guide as the incomparable Method proposed by our Compilers. For according to that, only the Things which were absolutely necessary, the Declensions and the Conjugations being first learned, and the less necessary Things following as occasion required, the Boys could not be troubled with learning any Thing unnecessary: For whatsoever Occasion requires, must be necessary. Nothing necessary could escape them: For whatever Occasion will not require at some Time or other, cannot be necessary. And this necessary, cannot be learned before its proper Time, which is learned when Occasion requires.

Reasons for so drawing the Collections of Nouns and Verbs.

Why not taken from Nomenclatura's.

III. Being resolved then to pursue this Method; the next Thing he had to consider, was, whence to furnish himself with the Examples of the Declensions and Conjugations. The *Nomenclatura's*, used in some Schools, he immediately found not for his Purpose, as containing only Nouns, (and those above their Proportion of the two first and easiest Declensions;) whereas the Verbs, being the most difficult of all the declinable Parts of Speech, required to be dwelt upon a great deal more than the Nouns. And as for the so-much-boasted Advantage to be got from them, a Stock of Words, he could by no means think them worth the Labour and Time of Learning by themselves; since the most usual, and consequently the most useful to be known, which are fewer than can be well imagined, would insensibly come of their own accord in reading of Authors, without

without any Fatigue of Memory. And who would value the rest, such as many Names of Animals and Plants, of Instruments and Tools of Trades, &c. which rarely or never occurring, but in Authors that professedly treat of those Matters, are sure to be forgot several Times before we shall once have Occasion for them, and which hardly all in *Rome* itself knew? Wherefore he thought Books of this kind were to be reserved for Use upon Occasion, as Dictionaries, from which they only differ in this, that Dictionaries are Alphabetical, these are distributed under General Heads.

2. Well, then it appeared, that besides the *But from*
Regard to be had to all the declinable Parts *the Book*
of Speech, especially the Verbs, the Choice of *next learnt.*
these Words was to be directed by the future Use that would be made of them. And if the Use was to govern, then, as in other Cases, we take care to provide ourselves first, with those Things we shall first have occasion to use; so he was to make his Collection accordingly. And this brought him to perceive, that the Book, by the Application of which the Lads were to be taught their *Syntax*, was the most proper too, to furnish out the Multitude of Examples requisite to perfect them in the Declensions and Conjugations. And how far the Knowledge of the Words of a Book will carry one towards the Understanding of that Book, and how necessary they are in the first Place to it, no Body can be ignorant of, that considers that the smallest Divisions of Books are made up of Sentences, and those of Words. Even if it should be a Lad's Fortune to be put afterwards into a different Part of the Book, from that from whence the Nouns and Verbs were taken, still he would find a prodigious Advantage; because the greatest Part of the Words in any one Place of a Book, frequently occur up and down in the other Parts of the same Book. And this being true, What could be a better Recommendation of this Branch of the Method? The Excellency of all Method consisting in the several Parts being so constituted, that the most simple being begun with, is a necessary Step and Qualification for the next,
and

and that for the following, and so on, 'till the Whole is compleated?

*Why the
same Words
frequently
occur.*

3. Again : If Use was to govern, as in other Cases we take care to provide ourselves principally with those Things we shall have most frequent Occasion to make use of; so he saw the Words, that most frequently occur in the Book, were principally to have Place in this Collection; and that, contrary to the Custom of *Nomenclatura's*, in some Proportion to the Frequency of their occurring in the Book. For the Knowledge of a Word that occurs twenty Times being as necessary, and the Ignorance of it as prejudicial to the Understanding of that Book, as of twenty Words that occur but once; it ought, in Proportion, to be as much inculcated. Whereas, according to the Method of *Nomenclatura's*, no Word being inserted but once, any one of the latter is put on an equal foot with the first; which being never repeated, is as liable to be forgot as any of them. Wherefore he hoped it would not be wonder'd at, if the Pronouns and the Verb *Sum* did frequently appear in his Collection, especially if it were consider'd, that in a large Class that would use the Collection, those that were perfect in them would be continually succeeded by others that were not; and even they themselves would need continually to be looking back upon them, to keep themselves perfect.

*Why in various
Cases of Nouns,
and Moods,
and Tenses of
Verbs.*

4. The last Thing, in which he thought it necessary to depart from the Method of *Nomenclatura's*, agreeable to the Advice of the Compilers of our Grammar, was, not to insert these Words always in the Nominative Case of Nouns, or the Indicative Mood, Present Tense, Singular Number, and First Person of Verbs, but as they accidentally occurred in the Book. For Words not occurring in Books always according to the Grammatical Method, but oftner otherwise; Boys, only used to the Grammatical Order, are frequently here at a loss for the Nominative Case, or the First Person of the Indicative Mood Present Tense. Whereas, according to our Method, they learn

learn to answer a-like readily, forward or backward, in every Case or Person; of which the great Advantage is found when we come to the Book itself: The Choice of which, was to be the next Thing consider'd.

IV. And here the Compilers have left us a Golden Rule; *Let them learn some pretty Book, wherein is contain'd the Eloquence of the Tongue.* Where, by the *Eloquence of the Tongue*, we are undoubtedly to understand its *Elegance, Purity, and Propriety*; (which is undoubtedly the Foundation and Groundwork of *Eloquence*,) and not *Eloquence* strictly so called, of which *Tully's Orations* are the most perfect Pattern in the *Latin Tongue*. For the Compilers could not be ignorant, that to the well learning of any Language, the proper Signification of Words is to be first learn'd, before the Metaphorical; and a plain simple Discourse, before one adorned with Tropes and Figures; which we see is the natural Order Children observe in learning the Language of their own Country; and in following of which, if beginning with Authors of the low Stile, and from them ascending to those of the middle, we last of all mount up to the sublime, we shall easily attain to what is the most considerable Knowledge of a Language, the History of Words, *viz.* what is their proper and original Signification, and by what Steps and Degrees they adopted the remoter and figurative ones; which whoever neglects this Order, must have but a confused Notion of, and often fancy he understands an Author, when he doth not; and if put to write, will, for want of a perfect Knowledge of the Propriety of Words and Phrases, do it in an hard and affected Stile.

Reasons for the early and long Use of Terence.

The Foundation of the Latin Tongue, to be laid in an elegant Author.

2. This Rule of the Compilers our Editor plainly saw cut off all Authors, of whatsoever Repute, that have written since the Corruption of the *Roman Language*, and among them, the *Moderns* of these last Ages, made use of in so many Schools; who, whatever their Admirers may think, oftentimes don't write *Latin*, and are full of the Idioms proper to their own Country,

Not a Modern;

as *Englishmen* of Anglicisms, *French* of Gallicisms, &c. and what they have of Good, is of itself of no Authority, but as it can be justified by the true *Roman* Standard. And indeed, what can be more ridiculous, and argue a greater Corruption of Taste, than for a Person, when he can draw from the pure Streams at the Fountain-Head, to prefer those Waters, that after a long Course of Ages are polluted, by receiving into them the Dregs and Filth of Barbarity?

3. Well then, passing by all Modern Writers, our Editor resolved, the Book he would make choice of, should be

But some approved easy Classic.

some antient Author, that wrote in the Perfection of the Tongue, one of those we commonly call *Classic*. And not content with this, because the Experience of our own Language teaches us, that, when a Language is at its greatest Height, all do not write it with equal Purity; he was resolved his Author should be one of those, that in that respect had the Approbation of his own or the succeeding Age. Out of this Number, thus considerably reduced, he determin'd to chuse the easiest. To discover which was the easiest, he was to consider both the Subject-Matter, and the Elocution and Stile each were writ in. Easiness of Matter, is when it contains Things pertaining to common Life, that happen in our own Times, as well as formerly; as frequent Events, and that have nothing unusual in them; and Descriptions of Passions, that have been the same in all Ages of Mankind; and the like. Easiness of Stile, is when the Matter is naturally express'd in the same Language, as is every Day talk'd, without Figures and far-fetch'd Ornaments, which, while they imbellish, render a Stile more stiff and elaborate.

Terence that Author.

4. Examining by these *Criteria*, he soon concluded, no Author could with more Advantage be begun with than *TERENCE*. Comedy being nothing else but an Image of common Life, expresses only common Characters, describes only common Events, and draws the Passions common, not only to the Poet's own Age, but to all Ages; and therefore cannot be above a common Capacity. Take his own Words, what he thought his Business was:

— Cur-

— *Currentes Servos scribere,
Bonas Matronas facere, Meretrices malas,
Parasitum edacem, gloriosum Militem,
Puerum supponi, falli per Servum Senem,
Amare, Odisse, Susplicari.*

And these Manners, Events, and Passions he hath so admirably painted, and above all others, drawn to the Life, (as *Varro* the most learned of the *Romans* acknowledges, *Palmam poscit in ñðεσι Terentius*; and again, *Ἡδὴ nulli alii servare convenit*;) as must needs make it easy to be understood. For having drawn Men just as they are, and copy'd Nature exactly, all the World have in themselves, or before their Eyes, the Original he hath copied, and presently know the Picture, which makes the Easiness. Whereas, if he had either fallen short, or gone beyond, had made Men better or worse than they really are, there being no Foundation in Nature for it, but in the Poet's Imagination; we, who perhaps have not the same Imagination, should have had no Model to resemble the Picture to; and this of course must have made it difficult. Nor if we examine the Stile of *Terence*, will that be found more difficult than the Matter. As in Comedy, mean and private Persons are introduced; so the Stile is, or always ought to be, simple, and having nothing in it grand (saving when ridiculous Characters are exposed :) And this Virtue of Comedy *Terence* so well understood and practised, that we find a foolish Enemy reproaching him, for that his Comedies

Tenui esse Oratione & Scripturâ levi.

His Stile indeed is chaste and correct, without the base Alloy of the Rabble, but contains nothing in it in the least pompous and swelling, being the ordinary Talk of *Scipio*, the finest Gentleman *Rome* ever produced, *Lælius*, and others of the Nobility with whom he conversed, and is so natural and simple, and yet so charmingly elegant, as that it may not be unfitly compared to a naked *Venus*. The only Thing that looks like Difficulty in this Respect, are the *Ellipsis's*, which are Abbreviations, or short Ways of
ex-

expressing one's self; which are so natural to all Languages in common Discourse, that they are easily apprehended, and, by the Time that one Play is read, (as hath been experienc'd) well understood; and will never prove that *Tully* has ill join'd *facilem & quotidianum Sermonem*.

5. But there are some well enough versed in *Classicks*, that will say, This Man indeed talks plausibly enough, while he would reason us into a Persuasion that *Terence* is an easy Book: But it is in vain to reason against Experience; by that we know, and we appeal to others if they by the same do not know, that *Terence* is more difficult, if not than the other Poets and Prose Writers, yet at least than the Historians, which for that Reason we think more proper to be begun with. — To these we beg

*The Objection
against him
of Difficulty,
Answered.*

Leave to reply; That they, and indeed the Generality of Readers, do better understand the Historians, we believe may be true:

But all that can be inferr'd from thence, is, that they are better acquainted with the Historic, than the Comic Stile, and perhaps have read an hundred Pages of that, to one of this. Not that the Historical Stile is in its own Nature easier than the Comic, any more than *Homer* is than one of the easiest of the Prose Authors; because in the Age that it was customary to lay the Foundation of the *Greek* Tongue with the reading of *Homer*, *Gulielmus Budæus*, *Joachimus Camerarius*, and other very learned Men, complain'd, that after they were Masters of *Homer*, applying themselves to read a Prose Author, they found, after a prodigious deal of Pains, they could not understand the easy Authors, and repented of the preposterous Method they had been bred in. Take the best Comic Writer *Terence*, and the easiest and purest Historian *Cæsar*, (for *Cornelius Nepos* was esteemed rather as a learned Antiquary, than proposed to Imitation as a celebrated Master of Stile, whence omitted both by *Vellius* and *Quintilian*, in their Catalogues of the most Eminent Wits,) and let an equal Number of Lads, fairly divided, be put upon each, and with equal Care instructed, and we make no question but the Historical Stile will soon be found more ornate and sublime,

sublime, and by consequence more difficult than the Comic; and this Difficulty is sometimes increased by the Matter, such as Battles, Engines, and the like, with which Lads are not so well acquainted as with what they meet with in the Comic Poets. Geography, the Eye of History, without which they will find it very unpleasant, and as it were grovel in the dark; and a general View of the Body of History, especially the *Roman*, without which they will have a very odd Notion of the Part they read, and be entirely at a loss in many Passages that allude to former Events; will be found necessary to the Readers of *Cæsar*. Whereas *Terence* requires no other previous Learning, and his Readers have only the Difficulties of Grammar to encounter with, that are common to the others with him. But that which gives the Preference to the Comic, above the Historical and all other Stiles, in the learning of Languages, is, that it is the most natural. For do not we see the *French*, *Italian*, and all other Foreign Languages, as well as the Native, most readily learn'd by talking in constant Conversation? The *Latin* Tongue would as easily be learnt the same Way, if there were any Nation or City, that still, as formerly, spoke *Latin*. But being a dead Language, no more used in speaking, and a Person, that can with Fluency speak it purely and properly, being rarer to be met with than a perfect Master of any Profession; the most ready Way, and that comes the nearest to the aforesaid, and perhaps much nearer than is generally imagin'd, is the diligent reading of the Comic Writers. For Comedy being nothing else but Colloquy or Conversation, the Lad, that is put into *Terence*, is as it were a Traveller arrived in the Foreign Country, which is the Scene of the Play, where he is admitted into the Conversation, suppose, of *Simo* and *Sofia*; and knowing nothing of what they say, his Master, as an Interpreter, standing by, informs him what it is, and explains to him the peculiar Signification of each Word, that he may the more readily apprehend it against the next time he hears it. And thus far we aver it is no such difficult Matter, much less impracticable, even for Lads to understand *Terence*: For when we talk of Lads understanding *Terence*, we would not be

understood to mean, that they can understand, where lies that wonderful Art of *Terence*, for which *Horace* so deservedly admires him. This requires the Head of a Critic, and must be the Work of riper Years.

*The Objection
of Terence's
being a Poet,
Answered.*

6. But *Terence* is a Poet; and Nature teaches us, that we ought to begin with Prose before we meddle with Verse; as a Child must first go before he can dance, and speak before he can sing. And it will be demanded, Whether the Measures and Feet do not sometimes draw some Words awry, which require a straighter placing in plain Prose; so that even *Terence*, with all the good Propriety of Words and Pureness of Phrases which be in him, must not be followed always in the placing of them? These Objections are easily answered: For Comedy is pure Conversation, and differs from ordinary Conversation in nothing, but that it is in certain Numbers and Feet; insomuch that some People have made a doubt, whether it were Poetry, or not; as *Horace* has told us:

*Idcirco quidam, Comœdia, necne Poëma
Esset, quæsiwere; quod acer spiritus ac vis
Nec verbis nec rebus inest; nisi quod pede certo
Differt Sermoni, Sermo merus.*

And we find in *Tully's Orator ad Brutum*, that the Compositions even of some Prose Writers, for having much of that Spirit and Force in them, and being adorned and set forth with bright and pompous Language, have been look'd upon to have more of Poetry in them than the Writings of the Comic Poets: *Itaque video visum esse nonnullis, Platonis & Democriti locutionem, etsi absit à versu, tamen quod incitatiùs feratur, & clarissimis verborum luminibus utatur, potius poëma putandum, quam Comicorum Poetarum; apud quos, nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud quotidiani dissimile Sermonis.* Whether these Men are in the Right or Wrong, it is not our Business here to determine; but this we may affirm, that were the Matter of those Authors never so much adapted to the Capacity of Beginners (which it is not) that Style alone would render them much more improper for them,

them, than the Comic Poets are with their Measures and Feet. Nor is the Objection of the Measures and Feet so weighty as imagined. *Tully* says, *Numerus Iambicus est orationi similimus; quâ de causâ fieri, ut is potissimum propter similitudinis veritatem adhibeatur in Fabulis*: That is, That the Iambic Measure is principally used in Plays, for the great Resemblance it hath to Speech. And the Reason of that is, that even in common Discourse, every one, that would render it agreeable to the Ears of those he conversed with, was obliged to have some Regard to a due, and pretty near an equal Mixture of long and short Syllables. And this seems to be the most natural Account of the first Rise of the Iambic Measure, and of the Art of Numbers in general. Nor doth this Number add any Thing of Grandeur and Loftiness to Comedy; for, on the contrary, says *Tully*, *Iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quæ demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur*. And tells us, *Aristotle*, because he judged it *nimis è vulgari esse sermone*, disliked the frequent Use of it in Oratory; which became thereby, in his Opinion, *humilis & abjecta*. And because common Speech doth in a great Manner consist in these Iambic Feet, therefore he says, One can hardly avoid running into the Verses that are made up of these Feet. *Senarios vero, & Hipponacteos effugere vix possumus. Magnam enim partem ex Iambis nostra constat oratio*. And this he proves by *Isocrates*, who, with all his Care of the Numbers of his Periods (for which he was remarkable, above any other Orator) could not avoid doing it almost Thirty Times. Which Verses *Hieronymus*, a considerable Peripatetick, had maliciously collected out of his Writings, and, what is very remarkable, in the very Place he was reprehending *Isocrates* (as *Tully* had discover'd) himself unwittingly run into a *Senarius*. But because, if they should always use the Iambic Measure, the Composition would be too neat and trim for common Discourse; to render it more natural and easy, the Comic Poets have given themselves such a Liberty in the Numbers and Measures, as that their Verse looks more like Prose than Poetry, and the Ear hath a great deal of Difficulty to discover them to be otherwise: *Comicorum Senarii propter similitudinem Ser-*

monis sic saepe sunt abjecti, ut nonnunquam vix in his numerus & versus intelligi possit. Tully. That *Terence* is one of these, is evident from *Quintilian*, *Terentii Scripta ad Scipionem Africanum referuntur*, & sunt in hoc genere elegantissima, sed plus adhuc habitura gratiae, si intra versus trimetros stetitissent: And whoever questions it, may prove it by his own Experience, which will quickly convince him, that a more than ordinary Skill in Verse is necessary to make them out to be so. But with Submission to the Judgment of that great Critic, they might indeed have had more of the Graces of Poetry, but would in Proportion, we believe, have had less of the Graces of common Discourse. Wherefore we do not think *Terence* wants the Excuse some have made for him, That it was the Fault of the Time wherein he wrote, when no kind of Poetry in the *Latin* Tongue was brought to Perfection; but take it to be the Effect of sound Judgment, in which that great Copier of Nature hath been followed by the Moderns, who in their Comedies have abandon'd Verse, and make the Persons of the Play speak in Prose. This being the Case, can any one suppose, after so great a Liberty of the *Roman* Stage above that of the *Greeks*, and *Terence's* making use of that Liberty, he could be guilty of such misplacing or knocking his Words out of joint, for the sake of Measures he was not tied down to? This would be to suppose him guilty of an inexcusable Fault, and such an one as the whole Theatre would deservedly hiss; since even the gross Multitude, that knew nothing of Numbers and Feet, were, by Custom and Conversation, enabled to discover the least Slip in the other Respect.

*The Objection,
of not living in
the purest Age,
Answered.*

7. But tho' all this can hardly be answered, yet our Editor expects one Charge more, in which perhaps his Adversaries may think they have him sure, and that is, That he hath departed from his own fundamental Rule, viz. of chusing his Author out of those that wrote in the Perfection of the Tongue. That *Terence*, tho' very near to it, had not the Advantage of Writing, when it was actually so. That under him indeed it had a great deal of Sprightliness and Beauty; but did not arrive to its full Vigour and Maturity,

Maturity, was not wholly compleat and correct 'till the Age of *Cicero*, where the Standard of true Latinity is to be fix'd; from whose Consulship, up to the Time of *Terence's* exhibiting his first Play, *The Andria*, are cxi Years. That *Terence's* Age, the Language being compared with the Human Body, was but the Youth; *Cicero's* the Manhood of the Tongue: Compar'd with the Poetical Ages of the World inverted, but the Silver Age; *Cicero's* the Golden. And lastly, as a Consequence thereof, that his greatest Admirers could not but acknowledge, there were in him some Archaisms, or obsolete Words, not used in *Cicero's* Time; which, like ancient Coin no longer current, are more venerable for their Antiquity, than valuable for being true Standard. To this the Editor replies: If a few Archaisms, scatter'd up and down with a sparing Hand, and not without Judgment, be sufficient to damn a whole Performance, otherwise never so laudable; what will become of the divine *Virgil*, who uses *Olli* and *Ollis*; *quianam* for *why*; *aulai* for *aulæ*, so *pietai*, *aurai*, *aquai*; *fuat* and *confieri* (both which last being *Terence's* Words, may shew what Opinion *Virgil* had of *Terence's* Archaisms; the latter is to be found also in *Cicero* and *Cæsar*, the most nice in the Choice of their Words) and a great many others, which in the common reading are now altered; among which is *forfit* for *forfitan*, used also by *Horace*? Not to mention *Varro* and *Sallust*, *Lucretius* and *Catullus*, (of whom, tho' all of *Cicero's* Age, he that hath the least will be found to have almost as many, the rest many more Archaisms than *Terence*) do not we find even in *Cicero* himself, to pass over *Nepai*, *Terrai*, &c. in his Poetical Works, *Raudusculum*, *Avercuncare*, *Muginari*, *Tricari*, *Noctuabandus*, &c. in his *Epistles to Atticus*? Doth any one look upon these things as Blemishes to the rest of these Great Mens Works, in which they appear so rare, and not rather as Moles in a beautiful Body, to which they rather give a Gracefulness, as *Quintilian* says, than take it away; and, as such, may not be unfitly stiled the Beauty-Spots of their Authors? *Terence* then is not to be rejected, upon the Account of some Archaisms, if the other Part of the Charge, which concerns his whole Work, can be overthrown; which

our Editor supposes the following Passage out of Cicero, in his *Brutus*, effectually doth. *Solum quidem & quasi fundamentum Oratoris vides locutionem emendatam & Latinam: Cujus penes quos laus adhuc fuit [before Cæsar] non fuit rationis aut scientiæ, sed quasi bonæ consuetudinis. Mitto C. Lælium, P. Scipionem. Ætatis illius ista fuit laus tanquam innocentia, sic Latine loquendi. Nec omnium tamen, nam illorum æquales Cæcilius & Pacuvius male locutos videmus. Sed omnes tum fere, qui nec extra urbem hanc vivebant, nec eos aliqua Barbaries domestica infuscaverat, rectè loquebantur. Sed hanc certè rem deteriore vetustas fecit & Romæ & in Græcia. Confluxerunt enim & Athenas & in hanc urbem multi inquinatè loquentes ex diversis locis. Quò magis expurgandus est sermo, & adhibendæ, tanquam obrussa, Ratio quæ mutari non potest, nec utendum pravissimæ consuetudinis regulâ. A little after, Cæsar autem rationem adhibens consuetudinem vitiosam & corruptam purâ & incorruptâ consuetudine emendat.* Tully having expressly affirmed, that those who spoke *Latin* correctly, before Cæsar's Time, did it, as one may say, by Rote and not by Reason, and that it was owing to the happy Custom of the Age, and not to any Cunning of their own, was aware it might be objected to him, [What! Did not *Lælius* and *Scipio* perfectly understand the Reason, and the Grounds of the Language, they were so great Masters of?] and tells us he did not mention or except them; because almost all of their Age, that had not lived Abroad, saving some particular clownish Families, speaking good *Latin*, it was not necessary they should attain to that Perfection in the same, any otherwise than by the common Means, which were sufficient for it. But that in his and Cæsar's Time, when the Language was somewhat degenerated, and fallen from its Purity, by the Concourse of People, that spoke corruptly, flocking from all Parts into the City, time after time, those, that would speak purely, were forced to abandon the most depraved Rule of Custom; and to cleanse the Language of its Dregs, were obliged to bring it to the Standard of unalterable Reason; as Cæsar did, who in a most accurate Book he wrote to Tully, *De Ratione Latine loquendi*, corrected the
vicious

vitious and corrupted Usage of Speech, that then prevail'd, by the pure and uncorrupt of *Lælius's* and *Scipio's* Days. Well then, in *Cicero's* and *Cæsar's* Opinion, who are indifputably the purest Authors of their Age, not their own Age, but the Age of *Terence*, was the Golden Age of the *Latin* Tongue, (for *Lælius* and *Scipio* were the *Homines Nobiles*, that, as his Enemies gave out, did *eum adjutare, assidueque unâ scribere*; whence his Plays are ascribed to the former by *Cicero*, to the latter by *Quintilian*.) Nor against so plain and evident a Proof, doth the Passage prove any thing, that a certain Learned Man hath produced, in Favour of the common receiv'd Notion, out of the same Book of *Cicero*; where having shewn how much *M. Antonius* and *L. Crassus*, the most eloquent Men of their Age, were Senior to himself, he subjoins, *Quod idcirco posui, ut dicendi Latine prima maturitas, in quâ ætate exstitisset, posset notari*. If this Gentleman had enough observed the Difference betwixt *dicendi Latine* and *Latine loquendi*; that in the latter is understood *purè loqui*, in the other, *ornatè dicere*; he would have known by *dicendi Latine prima maturitas*, was meant the first Perfection of the *Latin* Eloquence, and not have made *Tully* contradict himself in the same Book; while he affirms, that the talking of the *Roman* Language in its greatest Purity, was the Glory of *Lælius's* and *Scipio's* Age; but that the *Roman* Oratory did not come to its Maturity and Perfection till under *M. Antonius* and *L. Crassus*. What Opinion those two great Judges of Language before-mention'd, had of *Terence's* Talents that way in particular, we may find in the End of his Life by *Suetonius*, where we have an Epigram of each. Of *Cicero's*, the first and the last Line are,

*Tu quoque, qui solus lecto Sermone, Terenti,
Quicquid come loquens atque omnia dulcia dicens.*

The Two first of *Cæsar's*,

*Tu quoque, tu in summis, O Dimidiate Menander,
Poneris, & merito, puri Sermonis amator.*

And the former we find justifying himself, by his Example, to his Friend *Atticus*, for a Piece of Latinity he had found

fault with, in one of his Epistles; *Secutus sum, non dico Cæcilium*, manè ut ex portu in Piræum, *malus enim auctor Latinitatis est; sed Terentium, cujus Fabellæ propter Elegantiam Sermonis putabantur à C. Lælio scribi*: Heri aliquot adolescentuli colimus in Piræum. So that upon the Whole, the Editor thinks he hath Reason, even for this Use, for the first initiating of Lads in the *Latin* Tongue, to cry with *Afranius* himself, a Comick Poet, and so great a one, as, in *Horace's* Judgment, to equal *Menander*;

Terentio non similem dices quempiam.

Why to be preferred to Plautus and Phædrus.

8. There are indeed two other Authors, who having writ of common Things, in a simple and elegant Stile, may perhaps be thought fit to be join'd with *Terence*, and sometimes even subsisted in his Place; *Plautus* and *Phædrus*. The first, he believes, will not be much insisted on; since the Authors of the Objections rais'd against *Terence* cannot but own, they must be stronger in respect to *Plautus*, inasmuch as he is more antient than *Terence*; and the latter, in proportion as he approaches nearer to what they make the Golden Age, must be more polite than the former. Nor can it be denied, that *Plautus* hath abundance of Archaisms, such as *Cicero* and *Cæsar* would never make use of; besides a pretty deal of base, sordid Language, favouring of the Scum of the People, and fit only for the Mouth of a Slave or a Pander, where he hath put it to make his Auditory laugh; which *Horace's* nice Taste could not away with, and I believe is the Reason *Velleius Paterculus* hath left him out of the Number of the most famous *Latin* Comic Poets. These Things must needs render *Plautus* very improper for Beginners, who have not the Judgment to distinguish the one from the other, and to separate the Gold from the Dross. But when the Knowledge of the Language hath been attained, by diligent reading of an Author, whose Stile is more chaste and more of a piece, when the Judgment in these Matters is well settled, then it must be own'd a great Advantage may be made by the reading of *Plautus*, who is a rich Store-house of Language, and deservedly admir'd in that

that Respect by the Antients, of whom he was undoubtedly the purest Author, before *Lælius* and *Scipio's* Days. But *Pbædrus* for his Matter, the Fables of *Æsop*, seems more peculiarly adapted to the Age and Capacity of Children, and therefore might be thought fitter for the Beginning of a School than *Terence*, tho' familiar Colloquy; were it not certain that he wrote in the Reign of *Tiberius*, (and perhaps afterwards) when it is confessed on all hands, that the Language sunk a-pace, and degenerated from the Purity and Simplicity of *Augustus's* Age; from which Faults of the Times, learned Men have observ'd, and even his last Editor acknowledges *Pbædrus's* Writings are not entirely free. Nor is it a Disparagement to *Pbædrus*, that a *Thracian* Slave, as he was, who had not the good Fortune to be assisted by a *Lælius* or a *Scipio*, could not overcome the Viciousness of the Age, but writ as he heard People every Day talk. Our Editor admires, that under all these Disadvantages, he arrived to such a Degree of Politeness and Elegance as he did; but can by no Means think he ought to come in Competition with *Terence*: which if he had the least Pretensions to, certainly he would have been mention'd, before the Times of *Gratian* and *Theodosius*, by some other of the Antients besides *Martial*; whose Silence, he owns, weighs more with him, than all the extravagant Commendations of the Moderns; who, let them think what they will, can never be such Judges of the Beauty of Writing, in a Foreign Language, and so long dead, as the great Men of the Antients were, to whom it was their Native. Wherefore, in order to attain the Knowledge of pure and elegant Latinity; to make choice of a worse, when one might as well make use of a better, he thought would be inexcusable; remembring the Censure of the Younger *Pliny*, *Nam Stultissimum credo, ad imitandum non optima quæque proponere.*

9. The Author thus made Choice of, he saw was not to be slightly run over, nor after the reading of one Play, to be thrown aside, (as the Manner of some People is, who are for removing their Lads, when they have gone thro' half a dozen or half a score Pages in the Beginning of a Book, into a

The long reading of him necessary.

new

new one ; thus hurrying them from Book to Book, which they call giving them a Taste of the Circle of Authors, being more fond it should be said they have look'd into many, than that they understand any one well, and forgetting the good old Proverb, *That the Rowling-Stone gathers no Moss*, or with *Seneca*, *Nusquam est qui ubique est*. The necessary Consequence of which, is, that when they come to write, we have such an unequal Stile, made up of Pieces ill chosen and worse put together, such a Hotch-potch of high and low, proper and figurative, Prose and Poetical, copious and succinct, florid and dry, gather'd from all Authors of all Ages, as no Age of Latinity ever saw, no *Roman*, if he were to rise again, would understand ; but in fine, such a Monster as *Horace* describes in the Beginning of his *De Arte Poeticâ*, but rather after the Example of two of the greatest Schools in *England*, of Royal Foundation, (in one of which, we are credibly inform'd, he is read in every Form of the School : in the other, we can upon our own Experience testify he was for five Years together) to be read throughout, with the greatest Care, 'till he should be as far as possible perfectly understood, and 'till no Difficulty remain'd, but such as puzzle even the Commentators themselves : and not only to be once read, but again and again, 'till his Stile became, as it were, familiar to the Lads, and they were acquainted with all his Peculiarities : and (if *Quintilian's* Advice be to be taken in these Matters, *Ac DIU non nisi optimus quisque, & qui credentem sibi minime fallat, legendus est*) for some time to be read alone, 'till they had lain in him the Foundation of the Knowledge of the Body of the Language ; and even when they come into other Books, not to be entirely laid aside, but still to be made use of by them, and turn'd, as it is expressed, in *Sanguinem & Succum*. For as the Limner first draws the Person, and afterwards adds the Colours and the Drapery ; so our first Care ought to be to form the Body of Speech, by the Choice of pure and proper Words and Phrases, and after that at length to be solicitous about the Ornaments thereof ; of which Rule the Necessity hath been above shewn. And *Terence* being the most perfect Standard of
the

the Purity and Propriety of the *Latin* Tongue, whoever seek to attain it by any other Author, leave the best Master, to put themselves under a worse. And whoever go into *Cicero* or *Cæsar*, *Virgil* or *Horace*, the top Authors of the *Latin* Tongue, without having made all the Advantages that may be drawn from *Terence*, and pretend to understand the *Roman* Poets, Orators and Historians, before they understand a common *Roman* Citizen, are like those that think one may become a Man, without having first been a Lad, or those that have not yet laid the Foundation, and already think of the Roof. We have before heard *Cicero* make correct Latinity, as commonly spoke, the Foundation of Oratory; and we must, like those that would build, make it our first Care to lay the Foundation, and after that to raise the Superstructure. If the former be not well laid, the latter must of necessity totter, and in process of time tumble; but if the former be well laid, then we may expect the latter to be firm and lasting. Wherefore our Editor is so far from being ashamed of his having made his School (what he was once upbraided with) a *Terence* School, that he declares in the compiling the *Supplement to the English Introduction*, and selecting the *Rules of the Genders*, and the *Heteroclites*, with the *List of the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines*, he had an especial Regard to omit nothing necessary in *Grammar* to the Understanding of *Terence*; and what is not necessary thereto, is purposely reserved 'till after *Terence* is well learnt, when it will not need to be Englished for him, who is to advance into other Authors.

Nothing necessary in Grammar to understand him, omitted in the Supplement to the English Introduction, &c.

10. But there are some perhaps, that upon reading what hath been said, will not dispute against *Terence's* being used as the first Classic, nor against his being well read, when the Lads are fit for him; but will desire a little further Satisfaction about the using any Classics at all, so early. These are desired to consider the End and Design of a School; the Original of *Grammar*; and its Insufficiency of itself to perform what it pretends to, without a diligent reading of the Classics.

The early reading of him necessary.

Classics. If the true End and Design of a School be to understand the Ancient *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, as he must needs acknowledge, that judges of Things by their Usefulness; then how well do they answer this End, that keep their Scholars several Years on Grammar alone, and after that, on Modern unclassical Authors, without putting them upon any of the Antients? Is not the making such a great deal of ado, first with the Grammar itself, and next with the Construing-Book, and then with some Explanatory Book, as *Hool's* Accidence, &c. and after all this, with *English* Examples of various Sorts, to shew the Force of each Rule, acting as if we took *Lily's* Grammar to be the ultimate End of a School, and not a Mean to something else that is so? Can we think the Perfection of the Tongues, which the Ancient Authors attained to, as we do to our Mother Tongue, by Use and Conversation, and not by Rules, is by us to be attained principally by Grammar Rules, and not by Conversation with those Authors? Again, Grammar being nothing else but a Body of Observations drawn from the Usage of the best Authors in the Language, and receiving its Sanction and Authority from its Conformity to that Usage, requires the reading of those Authors at least to be joined with it. For every thing, by way of Critic upon the Works of another, presupposes its Reader acquainted with those Works, whereby it receives Light itself, and proves its own Observations to be just. And this the Editor could by no Means think the broken Scraps of a Medley of Authors sufficient to perform; which, however beautiful they may appear in the Body from whence they are taken, here blended together, amidst the Barbarisms of the Schoolmen, are not very inviting to the Reader, but form a very disagreeable Appearance; one (if we may compare small things with great, the Works of Man with the Works of God) not altogether unlike that of the several Parts of this glorious Universe in its Original Chaos. So that it is no Wonder the Art should so frequently fail of Success in its Design to profit, when its Professors take so little Care to render it pleasing. *Lastly*, What even Grammar professeth to teach, the Purity of Language, being rightly defined *Ars purè loquendi*,

quendi, we shall find it cannot perform, without being assisted by a diligent reading of Authors. It hath not that Purity in itself; most Grammars, while they pretend to teach this Purity, being writ in an impure Stile. But supposing them, for once, never so well writ, the Variety of Language is so great, that the largest Grammar cannot contain all; and a great many things will not come under Rule: so that much, nay the greatest Part, must be learnt by Use and Observation, in the reading of Authors. From whence we may safely conclude, that never any one attained to the Perfection of Language by Grammar alone; but whoever depends entirely on that, will fall short; (as every one, that knows any thing of the Matter, knows there is a great deal of Difference betwixt Grammatical and Elegant *Latin*; or, in the Words of a great Grammarian and School-master, *Aliud est Grammaticè, aliud Latinè loqui*) and consequently that the reading of Authors can never be begun too soon, if it be begun as soon as possible. The Editor, while he is shewing the Reasons that induced him to join some Ancient Author to the learning of Grammar, would not be understood to condemn Grammar; of which Imputation, tho' his Practice, according to what has been before said, is sufficient to discharge him, he here expressly declares, that he looks upon Grammar as absolutely necessary to the

Learning of a dead Language, and very use- Grammar useful to those who are not designed for Scholars.
ful to the exacter Knowledge of a living one,
even our own Language, if rightly taught.

And here he would not be just to himself and his Method, if he did omit to let the World know, that over-and-above the Construing the *Latin* Authors they read into *English*, which is common to his, with all other Schools, and the *Greek* Authors too, saving in the uppermost Form, which is peculiar to his; over-and-above the translating out of *Latin* to *English*, which is common to his with many other Schools, by making the Lads, after this Method, learn the Grammar entirely in *English*; and by making them decline their Nouns, and conjugate their Verbs, thro' all Moods and Tenses, in *English*, as well as in *Latin* and *Greek*; altho' these things were principally appointed with
regard

regard to what is his peculiar Profession, the learned Languages; which Lads are the sooner let into the Understanding of, by comparing with their Native Language; yet besides that Gain, there arises this other most valuable Advantage, That by the same Way they attain an exacter Knowledge of their Mother-Tongue, the Ignorance of which is more scandalous than of either of the Learned; tho' Solecisms committed in that, are not usually corrected with a Ferula, as in these. For tho' every Body fancies he knows his own Language very well, yet most are ignorant what it hath peculiar, what common with others, and where lie the Elegancies of it. Whence the ancient Greeks had their Schools in which *Homer* was taught, and the Romans learnt in theirs, not only *Mn̄iv̄v̄ Δεδ̄ε̄ Δε̄ᾱ*, but also *Arma Virumque cano*. Wherefore even those that do not carry off from the School all they might have learnt there, have no Reason to repine, as if their Money and their Time were entirely lost, since they do thereby the better understand, and can more correctly write their own Tongue, which tho' but a Praise of the second Degree in a Scholar, is a principal one in a Tradesman.

11. And now having produced our Editor's Reasons for his Method, it may not be improper to urge some Authority, to shew that he is not singular in his Judgment. Be pleased then to take the two following Transcripts, which are as good as two thousand, if the Weight of the Authors be considered. The first of which is out of *Erasmus, De ratione Studii. Ut Grammaticæ præcepta fateor necessaria, ita velim esse, quantum fieri possit, quam paucissima, modò sint optima. Nec unquam probavi literatorum vulgus, qui pueros in his inculcandis complures annos remorantur. Nam vera emendatè loquendi facultas optimè paratur ex eloquentium auctorum assiduâ lectione, è quibus ii primùm sunt imbibendi, quorum oratio præterquam quod est castigatissima, argumenti quoque illecebrâ aliquâ discentibus blandiatur. Quo quidem in genere inter Latinos quis utilior loquendi auctor quam Terentius? purus, tersus, & quotidiano Sermoni proximus, tum ipso quoque argumenti genere jucundus adolescentiæ. And after, Hos quidem Auctores quinque [Terence, Virgil, Horace, Cicero, and Cæsar] ad ejus linguæ cognitionem satis esse duco. Neque enim mihi placent, qui in evolvendis hunc in usum auctoribus, etiam quibuslibet, vitam omnem conterunt, prorsus infantem existimantes eum, quem ulla chartula suffugerit.* You see this Great Man, the Restorer of Learning in these Parts of the World, would have Grammar shortened as much as possible, and only the most considerable Parts of it taught, preferring the

con-

*The Editor's
Reasons con-
firmed by Au-
thority.*

continual reading of good Authors before it, as the best Way to attain the Mastery of the Language: That among the Latin Authors he prefers *Terence*: And lastly, that he thinks Five Authors sufficient to be read barely for Language, which to be sure he supposes must be well read. The other Passage is to be found in *Gerard-John-Vossius de Philologia*. *Quaquam verò purè loquendi disciplina solum versetur circa Artis præcepta, & verborum significationes; non propterea existimandum, solum Grammaticis legendis perveniri ad puri Sermonis laudem. Præterea enim diligenti lectione, & imitatione Classicorum Scriptorum opus est; quales è Latinis præcipuè sunt Cicero, Cæsar, Terentius; Scriptor, ut ad nomen ipsum alludamus, terendus adolescentiæ noctu diuque. Imò nè quidem differenda horum lectio, usque dum multum in nobilibus illis Technicis & Lexicographis, quos diximus, erimus versati: sed versandi sunt nobis, simul ac facilioribus aliquot præceptis, & notitia vocum communiorum, fuerimus imbuti; sic ut jam balbutire Latine incipiamus.* This Great Man too, who, if ever any one did, deserves the Title of πολυμαθὴς αἰϛ, we see, says, there is no attaining to the Purity of the Language by Grammar alone, without the diligent Reading and Imitating of the Classic Authors, of which he especially recommends *Terence* to the continual Perusal of Lads; which is not to be deferred 'till they are perfect in Grammar, but as soon as they have got some smattering of the easy Rules, and understand the commonest Words as are like to occur most frequently; when they understand no more of the *Latin* Tongue, than a Child doth of its Native Tongue, that is first put into the Primer.

Thus the gentle Reader has a full Account, and we fear by this time a tiresome one, of the Method used in the two Lowest Forms of the five that compose the School, with the Reasons that induc'd the Editor to relinquish the Ordinary Way, and take up with this. But the Nature of all Apologetic Writings is such, that the Apologist is forced to write more than any one Person perhaps desires to read; different People, according to their different Sentiments, raising different Objections; all which he is expected to answer. Wherefore, that the Reader may have as much or as little as he pleases, we have caused the Contents or Heads of the Discourse to be set in the Margin, that so he may select out what he wants to be satisfied in, and pass over the rest. We only beg Leave farther to observe, that we can assure the World how we save at least two Years by this Method, and that we have had Lads of good Ability and Diligence (both which, in some degree, are necessary in the Scholar, as well as in the Master) that there-

*The Success of
the Method.*

by

by have gone through the School in five Years, and have been admitted into the University, not without Applause; which, I believe, we may without Breach of Modesty say, in the common Method was hardly ever known, or so much as pretended to.

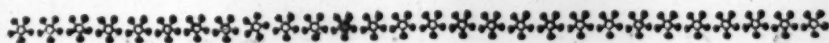
Why making Latin is deferred. There is one Thing more, which cannot be omitted, and that is, that it may perhaps be wonder'd, that all this while no Mention hath been made of composing out of *English* into *Latin*, commonly called Making of *Latin*.

In this Matter the Publisher of these Papers freely owns himself to be of the Opinion of *Tanaquil Faber*, and the most excellent Author of the *Nouvelle Methode*, with several other Learned Men, *viz.* That this being, without Comparison, the most difficult Part of the *Latin* Language, (the Order of Nature being first to understand, and after to be able to compose; as we see Travellers into a Foreign Country much sooner understand the Inhabitants, than they are able to compose in, or even speak the Language) ought to be reserved 'till the Lads should be somewhat advanced. The proper Times of this Advance, when they may be thought sufficiently qualified for this Exercise, the Publisher takes to be, when by the daily declining of Nouns and Verbs, (especially the latter, which must be turn'd into all Fashions) and by diligently enquiring and examining of all the Parts of a Lesson by Rules, which we call Parsing perfectly, (whereby a few Lines of the Author will be found to take up a great deal of Time) the Lads shall well understand the Rules and Reason, why the best *Latin* was made so; at what Time they will easily apprehend, that by the same Rules, and for the same Reason, they themselves must make, according to that Example. Those that stay 'till this Foundation is laid, he knows by Experience, do not, in making of *Latin*, come behind any that were put the most early upon it; and all pretending to make it before this Foundation is laid, he is satisfied, is nothing else but blurring of Paper.





A
SUPPLEMENT
 TO THE
INTRODUCTION
 OF THE
Eight Parts of Speech.



Addition to the LETTERS.



Before *a, o, u*, is pronounced like *k*:
 Before *e, i, y, æ, œ*, like *f*. So *g* be-
 fore *e, i, æ*, is usually pronounced
 like *j*: Otherwise it approaches
 nearer to the Sound of *k*.

C

Addition



Addition to the CASES of NOUNS.

1. **A** *Case* is the Ending of a Noun in *Latin* :
In *English* a little Token or Sign going
before a Noun.
2. The *Nominative Case* is only the Name
of the Thing : Also the *Accusative Case* hath
no Sign at all.



Addition to the GENDERS of NOUNS.

1. **A** *Gender* is properly a Distinction of
Sex.
2. *Genders* of Nouns be three, the *Masculine*,
the *Feminine*, the *Neuter*.
3. The *Masculine Gender* is *He* or *Him*.
4. The *Feminine Gender* is *She* or *Her*.
5. The *Neuter Gender* is neither, but a
Thing or *It*.

*The General RULES of
the GENDERS: And 1st, by
Signification.*

I. **N**AMES which are given to Males or He's, are of the *Masculine Gender*.

II. Names which are given to Females or She's, are of the *Feminine Gender*.

III. All such Nouns as may be spoken of both Male and Female, are Common to both *Genders*, *Masculine* and *Feminine* : As,

Adolescens, a Young Man or Woman

Affinis, a Relation by Marriage.

Auctor, an Author.

Canis, a Dog or Bitch.

Civis, a Citizen.

Comes, a Companion.

Conviva, a Guest.

Custos, a Keeper.

Hæres, an Heir.

Hostis, an Enemy.

Judex, a Judge.

Miles, a Soldier.

Parens, a Parent.

Testis, a Witness.

4 G E N D E R S of N O U N S.

Except these Words which follow, which are Common only in Signification, and not in Construction, being never found with an Adjective *Feminine* ; viz.

Advena, a Stranger.

Cliens, a Client.

Fur, a Thief.

Homo, a Man or Woman.

(But *Nemo*, No-body, is sometimes of the *Feminine Gender* ; because it puts on the Nature of an *Adjective*.)

Hospes, a Stranger.

Princeps, a Prince or Princess.

Pugil, a Champion.

Senex, an Old Man or Woman.

Sodalis, a Companion.

IV. Names of Cities, Countries, and Islands are of the *Feminine Gender* ; as *Cyprus*, *Cypri*, an Island.

V. All Common Names of Trees are of the *Feminine Gender*.

And next by Termination.

I. All Nouns that end in *um* are of the *Neuter Gender*.

Except the proper Names of Women ; as *Glycerium*.

II. Every Noun that doth not alter its Termination is of the *Neuter Gender* ; as *Fas*, Right.

III. All Nouns that end in *a* of the First Declension are of the *Feminine Gender*.

Except

G E N D E R S of N O U N S. 5

Except Nouns that come from the First Declension of the *Greeks*, which end in *as* and *es*, and are made to end in *a*, and are of the *Masculine Gender*.

IV. All Nouns that end in *er* of the Second Declension, and *us* of the Second and Fourth, are of the *Masculine Gender* :

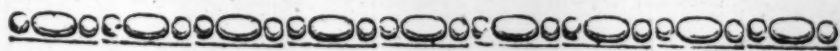
Except *Humus, mi*, the Ground,
Domus, mi, or *mûs*, a House,
Porticus, ûs, a Cloister,
Manus, ûs, an Hand,

Which are of the *Feminine Gender*. And this Noun *Vulgus, gi*, the Common People, is both of the *Masculine* and *Neuter* ; and *Penus, ni*, or *ûs*, Provision of Victuals, *Doubtful* whether it be *Masculine* or *Feminine*.

VI. All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are of the *Feminine Gender* :

Except *Meridies, ei*, Noon, which is of the *Masculine Gender*, and *Dies, ei*, a Day, *Doubtful* ; but of the *Masculine Gender* only in the Plural Number.

VII. The *Genders* of Nouns of the Third Declension are best known by the Genitive Case Singular, for which there are *Three Special Rules*.



The First Special Rule.

I. **A** Noun which hath no more Syllables in the *Genitive Case* Singular, than it hath in the *Nominative*, is of the *Feminine Gender*.

6 GENDERS of NOUNS.

I. *Exception Masculines.*

Yet these Nouns are of the *Masculine Gender*, tho' they do not increase the *Genitive Case*; viz,

Mensis, is, a Month.
Panis, is, Bread.
Ignis, is, Fire.
Piscis, is, a Fish.
Unguis, is, a Nail.
Vectis, is, a Door-bar.

Lastly, All Nouns which end in *er*, as *Venter, tris*, a Belly, are of the *Masculine Gender*.

II. *Exception Neuters.*

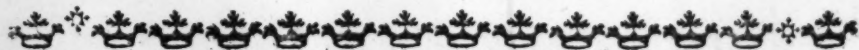
These Nouns are of the *Neuter Gender*, tho' they do not increase in the *Genitive Case*, viz.

Nouns that end in *e* in the *Nominative Case*, and make *is* in the *Genitive Case*; as,

Mare, is, the Sea.
Rete, is, a Net.

III. *Exception Doubtfuls.*

This Noun *Finis, is*, an End, is of the *Doubtful Gender*.



The Second Special Rule.

II. **N**ouns that have more Syllables in the *Genitive Case* than they have in the *Nominative*

G E N D E R S of N O U N S. 7

Nominative Case, are of the *Feminine Gender*, if the last Syllable have one in the *Genitive Case* Singular be pronounced long; as,

E O Z	{	Pi-e-tas,	}	ē ū	{	Pi-e-tā-tis,	Godlinefs.
		Vir-tus,				Vir-tū-tis,	Virtue.

I. *Exception Masculines.*

1. These Nouns of one Syllable are of the *Masculine Gender*, tho' they increase long in the *Genitive Case*, viz.

Sal, salis, Salt.
Sol, solis, the Sun.
Pes, pedis, a Foot.
Dens, dentis, a Tooth.
Mons, montis, a Mountain.
Grex, gregis, a Flock.

2. Nouns which end in *o*, and signify a Body, are of the *Masculine Gender*; as *Sermo, onis*, a Speech.

(*Arrhabo, onis*, a Pawn, is according to *Varro*, of the *Feminine*; but according to *Plautus* and *Gellius* of the *Masculine*, as also with the *Greeks*.)

3. Nouns which end in *er*, *or* and *os*, are of the *Masculine Gender*; except *Dos, dotis*, a Portion.

II. *Exception Neuters.*

1. These Nouns are of the *Neuter Gender*, tho' they increase long in the *Genitive Case*, viz. certain Nouns of one Syllable;

Cor, cordis, the Heart.
Æs, aris, Brass.
Vas, vasis, a Vessel.
Os, ossis, a Bone.

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Os, oris, a Mouth.

Rus, ruris, the Country.

Jus, juris, Law or Right.

2. Nouns of more Syllables in *al* and *ar*, are of the *Neuter Gender*.

III. *Exception Doubtful.*

This Noun is of the *Doubtful Gender*, tho' it increase long in the *Genitive Case*, viz. *Calx, calcis*, an Heel.



The Third Special Rule.

IF a Noun hath more Syllables in the *Genitive Case Singular*, than it hath in the *Nominative*, and the last Syllable save one in the *Genitive* be short, it is of the *Masculine Gender*; as,

Nom. <i>San-guis</i> ,	} Blood.
Gen. <i>San-gui-nis</i> ,	

I. *Exception Feminines.*

Yet these Nouns are of the *Feminine Gender*, tho' they increase short in the *Genitive*; viz.

1. All Nouns of more than two Syllables which end in *do*, and make *dinis*; or in *go*, and make *ginis*.

2. These

2. These Nouns,

Compes, pedis, a Pair of Fetters.

Supellex, lectilis, Household-stuff: Plur. *Supellestilia*.

3. Greek Nouns which end in *as* or *is*, as *Lampas, padis*, a Lamp.

II. *Exception Neuters.*

These Nouns are of the *Neuter Gender*, tho' they increase short in the *Genitive Case* :

1. All Nouns which signify a Thing that hath no Life, and end either in

Ma ; as *Phasma, atis*, the Apparition.

En ; as *Omen, inis*, Luck.

Ar ;

Ur ;

Us ; as *Onus, eris*, a Burthen.

Put ; as *Caput, itis*, the Head.

2. These Nouns which end in *er* ; as,

Verber, eris, a Stripe.

Iter, Itineris, a Journey.





A D D I T I O N
T O T H E
D E C L E N S I O N S
O F
N O U N S.

*A DECLENSION is the Forming of the
C A S E S of N O U N S.*

I. DECLENSION.



HE First *Declension* contains *Latin*
Nouns ending only in *a*.

II. DECLENSION.

The Second *Declension* contains *Latin* Nouns
ending in *er, ir, ur, us, um*.

III. DECLENSION.

The Third *Declension* contains Nouns of most
Endings, of which the *Genitive Case* is known
by the following Table.

Nouns

Nouns
ending
in

a make *atis*.

e make *is*.

o make *onis*: Except *Feminines* in *do* and *go*, which make *inis*, and the *Masculines Ordo*, *homo*.

l add *is*.

n add *is*: Except *Neuters* in *en*, and *Masculines* in *cen*, which make *inis*; and *Proper Names*, which sometimes make *ontis*.

r add *is*: Except *Imber*, *bris*; *Adjectives* in *cer*, which make *cris*; *Latin Words* in *ter*, which (except *later* that follows the Rule, *iter*, *itineris*, *Jupiter Jovis*) make *tris*; and *cor*, *cordis*.

as make *atis*: Except *vas vasis*, and *Greek Words*, which being *Feminine* make *adis*, but *Masculine* *antis*.

es make *is*: Except *Pes*, *hæres*, *merces*, which make *edis*; *Ceres*, *cere-
ris*, *æs*, *aris*; and most *Greek Words*, which make *etis*; *Compounds* of *Sedes*, which make *idis*; and *Miles*, *itis*.

is make *is*: Except *Lapis*, and most *Greek Words*, which make *idis*; *Sanguis*, *sanguinis*; and *dis*, *lis*, *itis*.

Nouns

Nouns
ending
in

os make *otis*: Except *Custos*, *custodis*; *Mos*, *flos*, and *os*, which make *oris*; and *os*, *offis*.

us make *eris*: Except *Fœnus*, *lepus*, *facinus*, *pectus*, *decus*, *pignus*, *tempus*, *corpus*, which make *oris*; Monosyllables in *us*, which make *uris*; *Salus*, *virtus*, *senectus*, *servitus*, which make *utis*; and *laus*, *fraus*, which make *audis*.

bs make *bis*, in Words of more than
and } one Syllable, *e* in the last
ps } *pis*, Syllable save one being
changed into *i*: Except *Auc-*
ceps, which makes *Aucupis*.

ns make *ntis*; and *iens* of *eo*, *euntis*.

rs make *rtis*: Except the Compounds of *Cor*, which make *rdis*.

ut make *itis*, as *Caput*, with its Compounds.

x make *cis*, in Words of more than one Syllable, *ex* being changed into *icis*: Except *Frux*, *lex*, *Rex*, *grex*, *conjux*, which make *gis*; and *Senex*, *senis*; *Nox*, *noctis*; *Supellex*, *supellectilis*.

Declensions of Nouns.

13

2. *Vis* and *Tussis* make the *Accusative* in *im*, and the *Ablative* in *i*: and *Vectis* in *Terence* the *Ablative Vecti*.

3. *Neuters* in *al*, *ar*, and *e* make the *Ablative* in *i*, and the *Nominative Plural* in *ia*.

4. The *Ablative* in *i*, makes the *Genitive Plural* in *ium*; as do Nouns ending in *es*, and *is*, not increasing, [except *Canis* and *Panis*,] or in two Consonants, and *Lis*, *Sal*, *Cor*, *Dos*, *Faux*, *Nex*, *Os*, and *Venter*.

IV. DECLENSION.

1. The Fourth *Declension* contains Nouns ending in *us* and *u*.

2. *Lacus*, *Partus*, *Portus*, and *Genu* make the *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* in *ubus*.

V. DECLENSION.

The Fifth *Declension* contains Nouns ending in *es*.



THE



THE HETEROCLITES.

I. Nouns that do change their Gender or Declension.



THESE Nouns are of the *Masculine* Gender in the Singular Number, and of the *Masculine* and *Neuter* in the Plural; as,

Sing.	{	<i>Focus</i> , <i>ci</i> , a Jest.	}	Plur.	{	<i>Foci</i> and <i>joca</i> , <i>orum</i> .
		<i>Locus</i> , <i>ci</i> , a Place.				<i>Loci</i> and <i>loca</i> , <i>orum</i> .

II. This Noun is of the *Feminine* Gender in the Singular Number, and of the *Neuter* in the Plural, *viz. Supellex*, *lectilis*, Household-stuff: Plur. *Supellectilia*, *ium*.

III. This Noun is of the *Neuter* Gender in the Singular Number, and of the *Masculine* and *Neuter* in the Plural, *viz. Rastrum*, *tri*, a Rake: Plur. *Rastri*, and *Rastra*, *orum*.

IV. This Noun is of the *Neuter* Gender in the Singular Number, and of the *Masculine* only in the Plural, *viz. Cælum*, *li*, Heaven: Plur. *Cæli*, *orum*.

V. This Noun is of the *Neuter* Gender and the *Second Declension* in the Singular Number,
and

and of the *Feminine Gender* and the *First Declension* in the Plural, viz. *Balneum, ei*, a Bath: Plural. *Balneæ, arum*.

VI. This Noun is of the *Third Declension* in the Singular Number, and of the *Second* in the Plural, viz. *Vas, vasis*, a Vessel: Plur. *Vasa, orum*.

II. Nouns that want either Case or Number.

I. THESE Nouns are called *Aptotes*, which change no *Case*; as,

I. *Fas*, Right.

Nil,

Nihil,

Neceffe, Necessary.

Volupe, Pleasant.

Found but in the *Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Cases*.

II. Many of which end in *u*; as,

Cornu, a Horn.

Genu, a Knee.

But in the Plural Number are perfect, as

Cornua, uum.

Genua, uum;

And in *i*, as

Frugi, thrifty.

III. Also these Adjectives Plural,

Tot, so many.

Quot, how many.

IV. And all Nouns of Number, from Three to a Hundred; as *Decem* Ten, with *Mille* a Thousand, which is perfect in the Plural; as, *Millia, ium*.

II. These

II. These Nouns are called *Monoptots*, which have but One *Case* only ; as,

	{	<i>Noctu</i> , by Night.
	{	<i>Natu</i> , by Birth.
	{	<i>Injussu</i> , without Command.
Abl.	{	<i>Astu</i> , by Craft : Plur. <i>Astus</i> .
	{	<i>Ambage</i> , with Beating about the Bush :
	{	Plur. <i>Ambages</i> and <i>Ambagibus</i> .
	{	<i>Ingratiis</i> , against one's Will.
Acc.		<i>Inficias</i> , a Denial.

III. These Nouns are called *Diptots*, which have only Two *Cases* ; as,

Nom.	<i>Fors</i> ,	} Chance.
Abl.	<i>Forte</i> .	
Gen.	<i>Spontis</i> ,	} of one's own Accord.
Abl.	<i>Sponte</i> .	
Gen.	<i>Verberis</i> ,	} a Stripe.
Abl.	<i>Verbere</i> ,	
Nom.	<i>Plus</i> ,	} more.
Gen.	<i>Pluris</i> ,	
Nom.	<i>Tantundem</i> ,	} so much.
Gen.	<i>Tantidem</i> ,	
Acc.	<i>Vicem</i> ,	} a Turn.
Abl.	<i>Vice</i> ,	

Whereof only these Three *Verberis*, *Vicem*, and *Plus* have the whole *Plural Number*.

IV. These

IV. These Nouns are called *Triptots*, which have Three *Cases* only in the *Singular*, but have the Whole *Plural Number* ; as,

Gen. *Precis*,
Acc. *Precem*, } Prayer.
Abl. *Prece*,

The Dative Case *Preci* is read in *Terence*,

Gen. *Opis*,
Acc. *Opem*, } Help.
Abl. *Ope*,

V. This Noun *Vis*, Force, wants only the *Dative Case Singular*.

In the Plural, *Vires*, *ium*, &c.

VI. All Pronouns want the *Vocative Case* :
Except these Four ;

Tu, Thou.
Meus, Mine.
Noster, Our.
Nostras, of our Country.

VII. These Nouns of the *Masculine Gender* want the *Plural Number* ; as,

Vesper, *ris*, the Evening.
Penus, *ni* and *nūs*, Provision of Victuals.
Nemo, No-body, wants the *Genitive* and *Vocative Cases Singular*, as well as the *Plural Number*.

VIII. All Nouns of the *Fifth Declension* will have only Three like *Cases* in the *Plural Number*, viz. the *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative* :

D

Except,

Except, *Res, rei*, a Thing.

Facies, ei, a Face.

Dies, ei, a Day.

which Nouns have the whole Plural Number.

IX. These Nouns of the *Masculine* Gender want the *Singular Number*; as,

Liberi, orum, Children.

Penates, tium, Household Gods.

Adelphi, orum, a Play in *Terence*.

X. These Nouns of the *Feminine* Gender want the *Singular Number*; as,

Inducia, arum, a Truce.

Insidia, arum, Wiles.

Mina, arum, Threatning.

Nuga, arum, Trifles.

Exequia, arum, Funeral Rites.

Nuptia, arum, a Wedding.

Tenebrae, arum, Darkness.

Reliqua, arum, a Remnant.

XI. Names of Feasts of the *Neuter* Gender, want the *Singular Number*; as *Dionysia, orum*, *Bacchus's* Feast.

III. Of Nouns which have over-much.

I. **T**HESE Words have both *or* and *os* in the *Nominative Case*; viz.

Honor, }
Honos, } *oris*, Honour.

Labor,

Addition to the Declining of Adjectives. 19

Labor, } *oris, Labour.*
Labos, }

II. These Nouns are of the *Second* and *Fourth* Declensions, viz.

Penus, ni, and *nūs,* Victuals.

Domus, mi, and *mūs,* a House.

Domus hath not *me, mu,* in the Singular, nor *mi, mis,* in the Plural Number.



Addition to the Declining of
ADJECTIVES and their Com-
parison.

1. **A**djectives of Three Terminations end commonly in *us, a, um* : some few in *er, a, um* ; or *ur, a, um*.

2. *Adjectives* of Two Terminations end in *is* and *e* ; or in *or* and *us*, which are *Comparatives*. Some few of the former make the *Masculine* in *er* or *is* ; as *acer, or acris*.

3. *Adjectives* of One Termination contain most other Endings of the Third Declension.

20 *Adjectives and their Comparison.*

4. The *Comparative* is thus Declin'd :

Singulariter,	{	Nom. <i>Major</i> & <i>majus.</i>	}	Pluraliter,	{	Nom. <i>maiores</i> & <i>majora.</i>	}
		Gen. <i>majoris.</i>				Gen. <i>majorum.</i>	
		Dat. <i>majori.</i>				Dat. <i>majoribus.</i>	
		Acc. <i>majorem</i> & <i>majus.</i>				Acc. <i>maiores</i> & <i>majora.</i>	
		Voc. <i>ô major</i> & <i>ô majus.</i>				Voc. <i>ô maiores</i> & <i>ô majora.</i>	
		Abl. <i>maiore vel</i> <i>majori.</i>				Abl. <i>majoribus.</i>	

5. To the *Irregular Comparison* may be added, *Deterior, deterrimus*, as from an old Word *Deter*. *Nequam, nequior, nequissimus. Intra vel interus, interior, intimus. Inferus, inferior, infimus & imus. Exterus, exterior, extimus vel extremus. Superus, superior, supremus vel summus. Posterus, posterior, postremus & postumus. Ultra or ulter* an old Word out of Use, *ulterior, ultimus. Prope, propior, proximus. Præ, prior, primus.*



Addition



Addition to the PRONOUN.

1. **T**O the *Derivatives* is to be added the *Interrogative Cujus, a, um*, derived of *Cujus* the Genitive Case of *Quis*.

2. Sometimes *Pronouns* are compounded together; as *Illic, Istic*, which are thus declined: Sing. Nom. *Istic, istac, istoc vel istuc*. Acc. *Istunc, istanc, istoc, vel istuc*. Abl. *Istoc, istac, istoc*. Plur. Nom. & Acc. *Istac*.

3. Sometimes they are compounded with a *Noun*; as, *Istiusmodi, Hujusmodi, Ejusmodi*: Sometimes with *Adverbs*; as, *Ecca, Eccum, Eccam*, of *Ecce* and *Is*; *Ellum, Ellam*, of *En* and *Ille*: Sometimes with *Conjunctions*; as *Hiccine, Illancine, Istoccine*, and *Istuccine*: Sometimes with the *Preposition Cum*; as, *Mecum, Tecum, Secum, Quicum*: And sometimes with *Additional Particles*; as *Egomet, nosmet; Tute, tutemet, vosmet; Hocce, hujusce, hancce, &c. Idem, eadem, idem*, of *Is* and *dem*, and the Ablatives *Meapte, Nostrapte*.

4. *Se* is often doubled, *Sese*; and *Ipse* of old was *Ipfus*.

5. The usual *Compounds* of *Qui* and *Quis* are,

<i>Quicumque</i> , whofo- ever.	<i>Quisque</i> , every Man.
<i>Quidam</i> , a certain Man.	<i>Quisquis</i> , whofo- ever.
<i>Quivis</i> , any Man you will.	<i>Aliquis</i> , some Man.
<i>Quisnam?</i> who?	<i>Ecquis</i> , whether any Man?
<i>Quispiam</i> , some one.	<i>Numquis</i> , whether any one?
<i>Quisquam</i> , any one at all.	<i>Numquid-</i> whether <i>nam</i> , any thing?

6 *Aliquis*, *Ecquis*, *Nequis*, *Numquis*, and *Siquis* make the *Feminine Singular* and the *Neuter Plural qua*, not *quæ*.

7. *m* before *d* is changed into *n*; as, *Eundem*, *Quendam*; and sometimes before *q*; as, *Quenquam* for *Quemquam*.

8. These *English Pronouns*, *I*, *thou*, *we*, *ye*, *he*, *she*, *they*, *who*, are *Nominatives*; *Me*, *thee*, *us*, *you*, *him*, *her*, *whom*, are used for all other *Cases*, according to their *Signs*.





T H E
Preterperfect Tenses
A N D
S U P I N E S
O F
V E R B S.

I.  *N Declining of a Verb, we give the Present Tense, the Preterperfect Tense, and the Supine; because all the other Tenses depend upon these Three in their Formation, and the Infinitive Mood, which shews the Conjugation.*

II. *The Supine is formed from the Preterperfect Tense, as the Preterperfect Tense from the Present Tense: Whence those Verbs that have no Preterperfect Tense, have no Supine.*



The First Conjugation.

VErbs of the first Conjugation have their Preterperfect Tense in *AVI*, their Supine in *ATUM* ; as,

AMO, *amavi*, *amatum*, *amare*, to Love.

Deamo, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, to Love dearly.

BEO, *beavi*, *beatum*, *beare*, to Bless.

COMMEO, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, to Go and Come.

SCREO, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, to Spit.

Which Verbs are to be diligently observed not to be confounded with Verbs of the Second Conjugation in eo.

NUNTIO, *nuntiavi*, *nuntiatum*, *nuntiare*, to carry a Message.

Obnuntio, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, to carry ill Tidings.

So Renuntio, to bring back Word.

Other Words in io are generally of the Third or Fourth Conjugation.

LACTO, *lactavi*, *lactatum*, *lactare*, to Allure.

Delecto, *avi*, *atum*, *are*,
Oblecto, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, } to Delight.

In

*In the same manner are formed the following Compounds,
A of the Simple being changed into E, viz.*

Obsecro, *to Beseech by all that is sacred; a Compound
of Sacro.*

Impetro, *to Obtain by Request; of Patro.*

Recepto, *to Receive often; of Capto, to Catch at.*

Anhelo, *to Puff and Blow; of Halo.*

Commendo, *to Recommend; of Mando, to Charge.*

SALTO, saltavi, saltatum, saltare, *to Dance.*

Insulto, avi, atum, are, *to Bounce at.*

JURO, juravi and juratus sum, juratum, jurare,
to swear.

Dejero, avi, atum, are, *to Swear downright.*

COENO, cœnavi, and cœnatus sum, cœnatum,
to Sup.

HORTOR, hortatus sum, hortari, *to Exhort.*

Adhortor, atus sum, ari, *to Exhort unto.*

Dehorto, *to Exhort one against a Thing.*

So these other Deponents of the First Conjugation:

Miror, *to Wonder.*

Admiror, *to Admire.*

Demiror, *to Wonder greatly.*

Moror, *to Stay.*

Commoror, *to Abide.*

Remoror, *to Stop one.*

Precor, *to Pray.*

Comprecor, *to Pray to several.*

Fabulor, *to tell a Story.*

Confabulor, *to tell Stories together.*

Sector, *to Follow continually.*

Confector, *to Run after continually.*

Minor, *to Threaten.*

Inter-

Interminor, to Threaten sore.
 Testor, to call to Witness.
 Obtestor, to Beseech with all Earnestness.
 Adversor, to Thwart.
 Æmulor, to Emulate.
 Amplexor, to Embrace eagerly.
 Arbitror, to Suppose.
 Aspernor, to Slight.
 Assentor, to Flatter.
 Auxilior, to Aid.
 Commissor, to Reveal.
 Conor, to Endeavour.
 Conflictor, to have to Do or Strive with.
 Consolor, to Comfort.
 Conspicor, to Behold.
 Contemplor, to Look upon.
 Criminor, to Accuse.
 Debacchor, to Rage like a Mad-Man.
 Expiscor, to Fish out.
 Frustror, to Frustrate.
 Gravor, to think hard of.
 Hariolor, to Divine.
 Infidior, to Lie in wait.
 Lamentor, to Lament.
 Medicor, to Cure.
 Meditor, to Meditate.
 Mercor, to Purchase.
 Moderor, to Govern.
 Morigeror, to Humour one.
 Obsonor, to Cater.
 Opinor, to Imagine.
 Opitulator, to Help.
 Osculor, to Kiss.
 Patrocinor, to be a Patron of.
 Percontor, to Enquire.
 Pollicitor, to Promise often.
 Præstolor, to wait for.
 Scortor, to Whore.

Stomachor, to *Resent*.

Suspikor, to *Suspect*.

Tutor, to *Keep safe*.

Venor, to *Hunt*.

Exceptions of the First Conjugation.

Do, dedi, datum, dare, to *Give*.

Pessundo, pessundedi, datum, dare, to *Ruin*.

Sto, steti, statum, stare, to *Stand*.

Asto, astiti, astitum, astare, to *Stand by*.

Insto, institi, institum, or instatum, instare, to *be Instant with one*.

So Obsto, to *Let*.

Resto, to *Rest*, or *be Left*.

Substo, to *Bear up or Stand to it*.

From the Supines in atum, Participles in rus are usually formed.

Poto, potavi, and potus sum, potatum or potum, potare, to *Drink*.

Compoto, avi, atum, are, to *Drink together*.

And compotum, as compotrix in Terence proves.

Lavo, lavi, lotum, lautum, lavatum, lavare, to *Wash*.

Unless you will rather chuse to form lavi, lautum and lotum from Lavo of the Third Conjugation, used by Terence, Virgil, and Horace.

Juvo, juvi, jutum, (little used) juvare, to *Help*.

Adjuvo, adjuvi, adjutum, adjuvare, to *Assist*.

Preterperfect Tenses

NECO, necavi, necatum, necare, *to Kill.*

ENECO, enecui, enectum, avi, atum, are, *to Kill outright.*

PLICO, plicui, plicitum, *and* plicavi, plicatum, plicare, *to Fold.*

hardly in use, except in the Tenses formed of the Present.

APPLICO, avi, atum, ui, itum, are, *to Apply.*

SUPPLICO, avi, atum, are, *to Supplicate.*

CUBO, cubui, cubitum, cubare, *to Lie down.*

ACCUBO, accubui, accubitum, accubare, *to Sit at Table.*

TONO, tonui, tonitum, tonare, *to Thunder.*

VETO, vetui, vetitum, vetare, *to Forbid.*

CREPO, crepui, crepitum, crepare, } *to Creek.*
 CONCREPO, ui, itum, are,

LABO (*without the Preterperfect Tense and Supine*),
 are, *to fail.*

*The Second Conjugation.*

VErbs of the Second Conjugation have ui in the Preterperfect Tense, itum in the Supine; as,

HABEO, habui, habitum, habere, *to Have.*

POSTHABEO, posthabui, posthabitum, posthabere, *to Postpone.*

ADHIBEO, ui, itum, ere, *to Take.*

COHIBEO, ui, itum, ere, *to Restrain.*

PERHIBEO, ui, itum, ere, *to Account.*

Pro-

Prohibeo, ui, itum, ere, to Prohibit.

Debeo, ui, itum, ere, to Owe.

Præbeo, ui, itum, ere, to Afford.

ARCEO, arcui, arcitum (*little used*), arcere, to Keep in.

Exerceo, ui, itum, ere, to Exercise.

VEREOR, veritus sum, vereri, to be Afraid.

Revereor, itus sum, ereri, to Reverence.

MEREO, merui, meritum, merere, } to Merit.
And MEREOR, meritus sum, mereri, }

So Commereo or Commereor, } to Deserve.
Promereo or Promereor,

POLLICEOR, pollicitus sum, polliceri, to Promise.

LICET, licuit and licitum est, licere, to be Lawful.

LIBET or LUBET, libuit and libitum est, libere, } to Like.
Collibet, collibuit and Collibitum est }
Collibere,

PIGET, piguit and pigitum est, pigere, to Irk.

PUDET, puduit and puditum est, pudere, to be Asham'd.

Dispudet, uit and itum est, ere, to be much Asham'd of.

MISERET, miseritum est and misertum est, miserere, to Pity.

TÆDET, tæduit and pertæsum est, tædere, to be Weary.

Distædet, distæduit and distæsum est, distædere, to be Weary of.

Most Neuters in ui, of the Second Conjugation, want the Supines; as follow,

CALLEO,

CALLEO, callui, ere, *to be well Skill'd in.*

DECET, decui, ere, *to Become.*

EGEO, ui, ere, *to Need.*

Indigeo, ui, ere, *to Lack.*

HORREO, ui, ere, *to Shiver.*

LIQUET, cuit (*hardly used*) ere, *to be Clear.*

PATEO, ui, ere, *to be Open.*

POENITET, uit, ere, *to Repent.*

RUBEO, ui, ere, *to be Red.*

SILEO, ui, ere, *to keep Silence.*

STUDEO, ui, ere, *to Study.*

STUPEO, ui, ere, *to be Astonish'd.*

TABEO, ui, ere, *to Consume.*

And the Active Verb TIMEO, timui, timere, to Fear; with his Compounds.

But these that follow are Regular; and have the Supine, tho' they be Verbs Neuters, viz.

TACEO, tacui, tacitum, tacere, *to Hold one's Peace.*

But its Compounds are without the Supine; as,

Obticeo, obticui, ere, *to be struck Silent.*

Reticeo, ui, ere, *to Conceal.*

PLACEO, placui and placitus sum, placitum, placere, *to Please.*

Complaceo, ui and itus sum, itum, ere, *to be well Liked.*

So Perplaceo, *to Please very well.*

Displaceo, displicui and displicitus sum, displicitum, displicere, *to Displease.*

NOCEO,

NOCEO, nocui, nocitum, nocere, *to Hurt.*

VALEO, valui, valitum, valere, *to be Able, or in Health.*

DOLEO, dolui, dolitum, ere, *to Grieve.*

Perdoleo, ui, itum, ere, *to be thoroughly Grieved.*

CALEO, calui, calitum, calere, *to be Hot.*

Concaleo, ui, itum, ere, *to be in a Heat.*

CAREO, carui, caritum, carere, *to be Without.*

PAREO, parui, paritum, parere, *to Obey.*

Appareo, ui, itum, ere, *to Appear.*

Exceptions to the Second Conjugation.

B E O.

SORBEO, forbui, sorptum, forbere, *to Sup as Pottage.*

JUBEO, jussi, jussum, jubere, *to Bid.*

C E O.

DOCEO, docui, doctum, docere, *to Teach.*

Edoceo, ui, ctum, ere, *to Teach diligently.*

So Perdoceo, *to Teach perfectly.*

MISCEO, miscui, mistum, and formerly mixtum, miscere, *to Mingle.*

Admisceo, ui, istum, ere, *to Mix.*

MULCEO, mulsi, mulsum, (and mulctum) mulcere, *to Stroke,*

Demulceo, si, sum, (and xi, ctum) ere, *to Stroke softly*

LUCEO, luxi, without a Supine, lucere, *to give Light.*

D E O.

D E O.

ARDEO, arsi, arsum, ardere, to Burn or be on Fire.

RIDEO, risi, risum, ridere, to Laugh.

Arrideo, arrisi, arrisum, ere, to Smile upon.

Derideo, si, sum, ere, to Deride.

Irrideo, si, sum, ere, to Mock.

SUADEO, suasi, suatum, suadere, } to Persuade.
Persuadeo, si, sum, ere,

VIDEO, vidi, visum, videre, to See.

Invideo, invidi, invisum ere, to Envy.

Prævideo, prævidi, prævisum, ere, to See before.

Provideo, providi, isum, ere, to Provide.

SEDEO, fedi, sessum, federe, to Sit.

Desideo, desedi, desessum, desiderare, to Sit still.

Obsideo, obsedi, obseffum, ere, to take one's Place
by Sitting.

So Possideo, to Possess.

MORDEO, mo-mordi, morsum, mordere, to Bite.

Remordeo, remordi, orsum, ordere, to Bite again.

PENDEO, pe-pendi, pensum, pendere, to Hang, or be
Hang'd.

Impendeo, impendi, impensum, ere, to Hang over
one's Head.

SPONDEO, spo-spondi, sponsum, spondere, to Promise
freely.

Despondeo, despondi, sum, ere, to Betroth.

Respondeo, respondi, sum, ere, to Answer.

TONDEO, to-tondi, tonsum, tondere, to Clip or Shear.

AUDEO, ausus sum, audere, to Dare.

GAUDEO, gavisus sum, gaudere, to } After the Man-
Rejoyce. } ner of Passives.

MEDEOR, mederi, to Heal. Without any Preterperfect
Tense, but what it borrows from Medicor.

G E O.

TERGEO, terfi, tersum, tergere, *to Wipe.*

Abstergeo, absterfi, absterium, abstergere, *to Wipe off.*

ALGEO, alfi, algere, *to get Cold.*

INDULGEO, indulfi, indultum, indulgere, *to Indulge.*

AUGEO, auxi, auctum, augere, } *to Increase, or Aug-*
 Adaugeo, adauxi, adauctum, } *ment.*
 adaugere,

So Exaugeo, *to Increase much.*

LUGEO, luxi, luctum, lugere, *to Mourn.*

FRIGEO, frixi, without a Supine, frigere, *to be Cold;*

Refrigeo, Refrixi, refrigere, *to Cool again.*

L E O.

OLEO, olui, olitum, olere, *to Smell of.*

Suboleo, ui, olitum, olere, *to Smell a little.*

But the Compounds in a different Signification generally have their Preterperfect Tense in evi; as,

Adoleo, adolevi, adultum, adolere, *to Increase or Grow.*

[*But in Varro, adolui; whence the Supine should be adolitum, of which by Syncope is made adultum.*]

FLEO, flevi, fletum, flere, *to Weep.*

DELEO, deleui, deletum, delere, *to Blot out.*

Compound of Leo, out of use.

PLEO, *not in use, saving in its Compounds; as,*

Expleo, explevi, expletum, explere, *to Fulfil.*

Oppleo, evi, etum, ere, *to Fill all over.*

E

SOLEO,

SOLEO, solitus sum, *after the manner of Passives,*
solere, *to be Accustomed.*

Adsoleo, adsolitus sum, adsolere, *to be Usual.*

N E O.

TENEO, tenui, tentum, tenere, *to Hold.*

Abstineo, abstinui, abstentum, abstinere, *to Abstain.*

Contineo, tinui, tentum, ere, *to Detain.*

Detineo, tinui, tentum, tinere, *to Contain.*

Obtineo, tinui, tentum, ere, *to Keep.*

Retineo, tinui, tentum, ere, *to Retain.*

Sustineo, tinui, tentum, ere, *to Sustain.*

But Attineo, to Appertain, wants the Supine.

NEO, nevi, netum, nere, *to Spin.*

MANEO, mansi, mansum, ere, *to Tarry.*

Permaneo, permansi, sum, ere, *to Abide.*

Q U E O.

TORQUEO, torfi, tortum, torquere, } *to Wrest.*

Contorqueo, fi, sum, ere,

Distorqueo, fi, tum, ere, *to set Awry.*

Extorqueo, fi, tum, ere, *to Extort.*

R E O.

HÆREO, hæsi, hæsum, ere, *to Stick to.*

Cohæoreo, cohæsi, cohæsum, cohærere, *to Hang together.*

MOEREO, moestus sum, mœrere, *to be Sorrowful.*

[*If Moestus be not rather a Neun.*]

REOR, ratus sum, reri, *to Suppose.*

S E O.

S E O.

CENSEO, censui, censum, censere, *to Think.*

Succenseo, ui, sum, ere, *to be Angry with one.*

T E O.

FATEOR, fassus sum, fateri,

Confiteor, confessus sum, confiteri, } *to Confess.*

Profiteor, professus sum, profiteri, *to Profess.*

V E O.

MOVEO, movi, motum, movere, *to Move.*

Admoveo, vi, tum, ere, *to Apply.*

So Amoveo, *to Withdraw.*

Commoveo, *to Trouble.*

Demoveo, *to Turn aside.*

Promoveo, *to Move forward.*

Removeo, *to Remove.*

Semoveo, *to Put aside.*

Transmoveo, *to Remove from one to another.*

CAVEO, cavi, cautum, cavere, *to Beware.*

Præcaveo, vi, autum, ere, *to Beware afore-hand.*

FAVEO, favi, fautum, favere, *to Favour.*

PAVEO, pavi, *without the Supine*, pavere, *to be in great Fear.*

FERVEO, ferbui, *without the Supine*, fervere, *to be Hot.*

Deserveo, deferbui, defervere, *to Cool.*

[Deservi, in Terence, is from Fervo of the Third Conjugation, which Lucilius hath also made Use of.]

E O Pure.

CIEO, civi, citum, ciere, *to Stir.*

So Concieo, *to Stir up.*

Percieo, *to Move throughly.*

[Civi, *is rather from Cio of the fourth Conjugation.*]

TUEOR, tuitus sum, tueri, *to Behold.*

[But from Tuor of the Third Conjugation comes Tutus; of which we find the Compound Intuor, *to Look upon, in Terence.*]



The Third Conjugation.

VErbs of the Third Conjugation vary in their Preterperfect Tenses and Supines. Wherefore in these Verbs the Termination of the Present Tense is principally to be observed.

B O.

BIBO, bibi, bibitum, bibere, *to Drink.*

Adbibo, adbibi, ibitum, ibere, *to Tipple.*

Ebibo, ebibi, ibitum, ibere, *to Drink up all.*

SCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, *to Write.*

Inscribo, psi, ptum, ere, *to Inscribe.*

Percribo, psi, ptum, ere, *to give a Bill.*

Præscribo, psi, ptum, ere, *to Prescribe.*

Rescribo, psi, ptum, bere, *to Pay by Bill.*

NUBO, nupsi, and nupta sum, nuptum, nubere, *to be Married.*

The Compounds of CUBO, which are of this Conjugation, take n before bō, which they lose in the Preterperfect Tense and Supines; as,

Accumbo,

and Supines.

37

Accumbo, accubui, accubitum, accumbere, *to Sit or Lie down at Meat.*

Concumbo, concubui, concubitum, concumbere, *to Lie together.*

Decumbo, bui, bitum, bere, *to Sit down at Table.*

LABOR, lapsus sum, labi, *to Slide.*

Elabor, elapsus sum, elabi, *to Slide away.*

C O.

Dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, *to Say.*

Benedico, xi, ctum, ere, *to speak well of.*

Maledico, xi, ctum, ere, *to Rail.*

Edico, xi, ctum, ere, *to Command.*

Interdico, xi, ctum, ere, *to Forbid strictly.*

Prædico, xi, ctum, ere, *to Tell one before-hand.*

Duco, duxi, ductum, ere, *to Lead.*

Abduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Carry away.*

Adduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Bring.*

Conduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Hire.*

Deduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Bring down.*

Educo, xi, ctum, ere, *to Bring up.*

Induco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Induce.*

Introduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Introduce.*

Perduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Lead one along.*

Produco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Produce.*

Reduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Bring back.*

Seducu, xi, ctum, ere, *to Lead aside.*

Subduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Withdraw.*

Traduco, xi, ctum, ere, *to Carry from one Place to another.*

VINCO, vici, victum, vincere, *to Conquer.*

Convinco, ici, ictum, incere, *to Convince.*

PARCO, peperci, parcitum & parsi, parsum, parcere, *to Spare.*

Comparco, comparfi, comparsum, comparcere, *to Save up.*

CRESCO, crevi, cretum, crescere, *to Increase.*

Accresco, accrevi, accretum, accrescere, *to Grow up.*

Nosco, novi, notum, noscere, *to Know.*

[Novi, the Preterperfect Tense, sometimes signifies as the Present Tense.]

Ignosco, ignovi, ignotum, ignoscere, *to Pardon.*

Pernosco, pernovi, otum, oscere, *to Know perfectly.*

But Cognosco, Cognovi, cognitum, cognoscere, *to Know.*

QUIESCO, quievi, quietum, quiescere, *to be Quiet.*

Requiesco, requievi, requietum, requiescere, *to Rest.*

SUESCO, suevi, fuetum, fuescere, *to be Wont.*

Confuesco, confuevi, consuetum, consuescere, *to be Acquainted.*

Infuesco, infuevi, insuetum, infuescere, *to be Accustomed.*

PASCO, pavi, pastum, pascere, *to feed.*

Posco, poposci, poscitum (*little used*), poscere, *to Require.*

Apposco, appoposci, oscere, *to Demand more.*

Reposco, repoposci, oscere, *to Re-demand.*

DISCO, didici, *formerly* discitum, discere, *to Learn.*

Inchoatives have the same Preterperfect Tenses as the Primitives; as,

ADOLESCO, adolevi, adultum; adolefcere, *to Grow; from Adoleo.*

CALESCO, calui, calitum, calescere; } *to wax Hot;*
Concalesco, concalui, concalitum, } *from Caleo.*
concalescere,

EDORMISCO, edormivi, itum, iscere, to Sleep out;
from Edormio,

ERUBESCO, erubui, erubescere, to Blush; from Erubeo.

EVANESCO, evanui, escere, to vanish away: from Evaneo.

EXTIMESCO, extimui, escere, to be greatly Afraid of;
from Extimeo.

HORRESCO, horruui, escere, to begin to Shiver; from
Horreo.

INVETERASCO, ravi, ratum, ascere, to grow Old; from
Invetero.

MISERESCIT, misertum, and formerly miseritum est,
escere, to Pity; from Miseret.

OBMUTESCO, obmutui, escere, to become Dumb; as if
from Obmuteo.

OBSTUPESCO, obstupui, escere, to be astonished; from
Obstupeo.

PERSENTISCO, persensi, persensum, iscere, to begin to
Perceive; from Persentio.

PERTIMESCO, pertimui, escere, to be Afraid much of;
from Pertimeo,

RESCISCO, rescivi, rescitum, iscere, to Hear of a Thing;
from Rescio.

RESIPISCO, resipivi, and resipui, iscere, to return to a
Right Understanding; from Resipio.

REVIVISCO, revixi, revictum, iscere, to recover Life;
from Revivo,

SILESCO, silui, escere, to Wax still; from Sileo.

TABESCO, tabui, escere, to Pine: from Tabeo.

VESPERASCIT, vesperavit, ascere, to draw towards
Evening: from Vesperat.

Or else they want the Preterperfect Tenses: as,

ADVESPERASCIT, advesperascere, to grow Night.

AUGESCO, augescere, to grow; from Augeo.

INTEGRASCO, integrascere, to begin Afresh; from Integro.

LABASCO, labascere, to Fail; from Labo.

To these add Verbs deriv'd from Nouns; as,

AGGRAVESCO, aggravescere, to become more Grievous;
from Gravis.

LUCISCIT, luciscere, *to grow Light; from Lux, lucis,*

ADIPISCOR, adeptus sum, adipisci, *to Get; Compound of Apiscor, not much used.*

COMMINSOR, commentus sum, comminisci, *to Devise.*

DEFETISCOR, defessus sum, defetisci, *to be Weary; Compound of Fatiscor.*

[Others take Defessus to be a Noun.]

DEPACISCOR, depectus sum, depecisci, *to Bargain; Compound of Paciscor.*

EXPERGISCOR, experrectus sum, (& expergitus) expersgisci, *to Awake.*

IRASCOR, iratus sum, irasci, *to be Angry.*

[Unless Iratus be rather a Noun: Certainly Iratus sum always signifies Time Present.]

NANCISCOR, nactus sum, nancisci, *to Light upon.*

NASCOR, natus sum, nasci, *to be Born.*

[In the Participle, Nasciturus, as from Nascitum.]

INNASCOR, innatus sum, asci, *to be Born with.*

OBLIVISCOR, oblitus sum, oblivisci, *to Forget.*

PROFICISCOR, profectus sum, proficisci, *to Go.*

REMINISCOR, reminisci, *to Remember; without a Preterperfect Tense, but borrows one from Recordor.*

ULCISCOR, ultus sum, ulcisci, *to Revenge,*

D O.

CUDO, cudi, cufum, cudere, *to Strike as Smiths.*

DEFENDO, di, sum, ere, *to Defend; from Fendo, (not in use.)*

OFFENDO, di, sum, ere, *to Find.*

So INFENDO, an Obsolete Word, whence Infensus, highly Displeased.

EDO,

EDO, edi, esum, edere vel esse, to *Eat*.

Exedo, edi, esum, ere, to *Eat up*.

But Comedo, comedi, comesum, and sometimes
comesum, comedere, to *Devour*.

INCENDO, incendi, incensum, incendere, to *set
on Fire*; of Cando, not in use, out of Composition.

PANDO, pandi, pansum, & passum, pandere, to
Unfold.

PREHENDO, or Prêndo, di, sum, ere, to *take Hold
on*.

Apprehendo, di, sum, ere, to *lay Hold of*.

Comprendo, di, sum, dere, to *Seize*.

Reprehendo, di, sum, dere, to *Reprehend*.

SCANDO, scandi, scansum, scandere, to *Mount*:

Ascendo, ascendi, scensum, ascendere, to
Ascend.

SIDO, fidi, without a Supine, fidere, to *Sit down*,

*The Compounds have their Preterperfect Tenses
and Supines from Sedeo.*

Adsido, adsedi, adseffum, adsidere, to *Sit down*.

FUNDO, fudi, fufum, fundere,

Effundo, effudi, effusum, ef- } to *Pour out*.
fundere.

Profundo, udi, sum, dere, to *Pour out Abundance*.

SCINDO, scidi, scissum, scindere, to *Cut*.

Conscindo, conscidi, conscissum, conscindere, to *Tear
in Pieces*.

Discindo, discidi, discissum, discindere, to *Rip*.

Rescindo, idi, issum, ere, to *Cancel*.

PENDO, pependi, pensum, pendere, to *Esteem*.

Suspendo, suspendi, sum, ere, to *Hang up*.

TENDO, tetendi, (and formerly tendi,) tensum & ten-
tum, tendere, to *Stretch out*.

Attendo,

Attendo, attendi, sum, ere, *to Attend.*
 Ostendo, di, sum, tum, ere, *to Shew.*

[Compound of Ob and Tendo, as Asporto of Ab and Porto.]

Pertendo, di, sum, tum, ere, *to Go quite through.*

In most Compounds the Supine in tum is more usual; as Attentus, &c. saving Ostensum, which is more usual than Ostentum, which the Antients used; whence remains Ostento.

TUNDO, heretofore tutudi, tunsum, tundere, *to Knock.*

From this Old Preterperfect Tense the Compounds have tudi, and in the Supine tusum; as,

Obtundo, obtudi, obtusum, obtundere, *to Weary with Tedioufness.*

Retundo, di, sum, ere, *to turn the Edge of a Thing.*
 CADO, cecidi, casum, cadere, *to Fall.*

Accido, accidi, accidere, *to Fall out, or Fall down at.*

Decido, decidi, dere, *to Fall down.*

Excido, excidi, dere, *to Fall out of, or Lose.*

All the Compounds wanting the Supine but these Three:

Incido, incidi, incasum, incidere, *to Fall into.*

Occido, occidi, occasum, occidere, *to be Ruin'd.*

Recido, idi, recasum, recidere, *to Fall back;*

CÆDO, cæcidi, cæsum, cædere, *to Cut.*

Occido, occidi, occisum, dere, *to Kill.*

Præcido, di, sum, ere, *to Cut off.*

CEDO, cessi, cessum, cedere, *to Give Place.*

Abscedo, abscessi, abscessum, abscedere, *to Go away.*

Accedo, essi, essum, edere, *to Come unto.*

Antecedo, essi, esum, dere, *to Come before.*

Concedo,

Concedo, effi, effum, dere, }
Decedo, effi, effum, dere, } to Depart.
Discedo, effi, effum, dere, }
Excedo, effi, effum, dere, }

Incedo, effi, effum, dere, to Go.

Intercedo, effi, effum, dere, to Come between.

Procedo, effi, effum, dere, to Proceed.

Succedo, effi, effum, dere, to Succeed.

CLAUDO, clausi, clausum, claudere, to Shut.

[Its Compounds rather come from Cludo, which is in use with some Authors.]

Concludo, conclusi, conclusum, concludere, to Shut up.

Excludo, exclusi, exclusum, excludere, to Shut out.

Occludo, oclufi, oclufum, occludere, to Shut against.

DIVIDO, divisi, divisum, idere, to Divide.

LÆDO, læsi, læsum, lædere, to Hurt.

LUDO, lusi, lusum, ludere, to Play.

Alludo, allusi, allusum, alludere, to Play with one.

Deludo, si, fum, dere, to Delude.

Eludo, si, fum, ere, to make a Fool of one.

Illudo, si, fum, ere, to Play upon one.

PLAUDO, plausi, fum, ere, to Clap, in token of Applause.

RADO, rasi, rasum, radere, to Shave.

Abrado, abrazi, abrafum, abradere, to Scrue out of one.

Conrado, si, fum, ere, to Scrape together.

TRUDO, trusi, trusum, trudere, to Thrust.

Extrudo, extrusi, extrusum, extrudere, to Thrust out.

Obtrudo, obtrusi, fum, obtrudere, to Thrust upon.

VADO, vasi, vasum, (little used out of Composition) vadere, to Go.

Evado, evasi, evasum, evadere, to Get to.

Invado, invasi, invasum, invadere, to Invade.

The Verb Do, das, is of the First Conjugation, but most of its Compounds are of the Third, and make didi in the Preterperfect Tense, and ditum in the Supine.

Abdo,

Abdo, abdidī, abditum, abdere, *to Hide.*

Addo, addidī, additum, addere, *to Add.*

Credo, credidī, creditum, credere, *to Believe, or Commit.*

[Compound of Cretum, the same as Decretum, a Thing sure and certain.]

Dedo, dedidī, deditum, dedere, *to Give up.*

Edo, edidī, editum, edere, *to Put forth.*

Obdo, obdī, obditum, obdere, *to Put a-cross.*

Perdo, perdidī, perditum, perdere, *to Lose.*

Prodo, prodidī, ditum, dere, *to Betray, or Delay.*

Subdo, subdidī, ditum, dere, *to Put in the Place of another.*

Trado, or Transdo, didī, ditum, dere, *to Deliver.*

Vendo, didī, itum, ere, *to Sell.*

[Contracted of Venundo, a Compound of Venum, Sale, and Do.]

Fido, fīsus sum, (*after the manner of Passives*) fidere, *to Trust to.*

Confido, confidī, and confīsus sum, confidere, *to Trust.*

G O.

CINGO, cinxi, cinctum, cingere, *to Gird.*

Accingo, accinxi, accinctum, ere, *to Buckle to a thing.*

EMUNGO, emunxi, emunctum, ere, *to Wipe one of his Money. Compound of Mungo, (little used.)*

JUNGO, junxi, junctum, jungere, *to Join.*

Adjungo, nxi, nctum, adjungere, *to Join to.*

Disjungo, xi, ctum, ere, *to Disjoin.*

REGO,

REGO, rexi, rectum, regere, to Rule.

ARRIGO, arrexī, arrectum, arrigere, to Lift up.

CORRIGO, correxi, correctum, corrigere, to Correct.

EXPORRIGO, exporrexi, exporrectum, ere, to Extend. Compound of Ex and PORRIGO, as that of PORRO and REGO, by Syncope PORRIGO.

This Verb often suffers a second Syncope, as EXPORGE in Terence, for EXPORRIGE.

Therefore PERGO and SURGO, tho' Neuters, are undoubtedly Compounds of REGO, undergoing the same Syncope.

PERGO, perrexi, perrectum, pergere, to Go on.

SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, surgere, to Arise.

TEGO, texi, tectum, tegere, to Cover.

CONTEGO, xi, ctum, ere, to Cover over.

So the Compounds of FLIGO, not in use; whence are found in Terence, AFFLICTO, to Afflict, and CONFLICTO, to Struggle; both of the first Conjugation, but formed of the Compound Supines of this Verb of the Third.

Verbs in GUO are comprised here, GUO being but one Syllable, and accordingly pronounced but little different from GO; as the Compounds of STINGUO, out of use.

EXTINGUO, extinxi, extinctum, extinguere, to Extinguish.

RESTINGUO, restinxi, restinctum, restinguere, to Quench.

FINGO, finxi, fictum, fingere,

CONFINGO, confinxi, confictum, confingere.

} to Make, or Frame.

PINGO,

PRINGO, pinxi, pictum, pingere, to Paint.

Depingo, depinxi, depictum, depingere, to Depaint.

STRINGO, strinxi, strictum, stringere, to Strain.

Adstringo, xi, ctum, ere, to Bind.

Constringo, xi, ctum, ere, to Bind fast.

ANGO, anxī, without a Supine, angere, to Grieve or Vex.

PUNGO, punxi, little used out of Composition, pupugi, punctum, pungere, to Prick.

PANGO, panxi, and formerly pegi, pactum, pangere, to Fix.

Impingo, impegi, impactum, impingere, to Clap upon.

FRANGO, fregi, fractum, frangere, to Break.

Effringo, effregi, effractum, effringere, to Break open.

Infringo, egi, actum, infringere, to Break in, or Bruise.

AGO, egi, actum, agere, to Do.

Abigo, abegi, abactum, abigere, to Drive away.

Adigo, adegi, adaetum, adigere, to Drive.

Exigo, exegi, exactum, exigere, to Drive out or Spend.

Redigo, redegi, redactum, redigere, to Reduce or Bring back.

Transigo, transegi, transactum, transigere, to Transact.

Cogo, coegi, coactum, cogere, to Gather or Compel.

[Contracted of Coago, Compound of Con and Ago.]

Dego, degi, without a Supine, degere, to Lead or pass

[Contracted of Deago.]

Satago, fategi, without a Supine, fatagere, to be Busy about a Thing.

Ambigo, without Preterperfect Tense or Supine, ambigere, to Doubt or Dispute.

[Compound of Ambi about, and Ago.]

PAGO, an old Verb out of use, pepigi, pactum, to Covenant,

TANGO, tetigi, tactum, tangere, to Touch.

Attingo,

Attingo, attigi, attactum, attingere, *to Touchlightly.*

Contingo, contigi, actum, ere, *to besal one; mostly used in the Third Person, as is always*

Obtingit, obtigit, obtingere, *to Happen.*

LEGO, legi, lectum, legere, *to Chuse.*

Diligo, dilexi, dilectum, diligere, *to Favour.*

Intellego, intellexi, intellectum, intellegere, *to Understand.*

Neglego, neglexi, neglectum, neglegere, *to Neglect.*

These two last always in Terence keeping the E.

MERGO, merfi, merfum, mergere, *to put under Water.*

Emergo, emerfi, fum, ere, *to Come out, properly from under Water.*

SPARGO, sparfi, sparsum, spargere,

Dispergo, dispersi, dispersum, } *to Scatter.*
dispergere.

FUNGOR, functus sum, fungi, *to Discharge an Office.*

Defungor, defunctus sum, defungi, *to be Rid of a Business.*

So Perfungor, *to Discharge compleatly.*

RINGOR, *without a Preterperfect Tense,* Ringi, *to Fret or Grin like a Dog.*

H O.

TRAHO, traxi, tractum, trahere, *to Draw.*

Abstraho, abstraxi, abstractum, abstrahere, *to Withdraw.*

Detraho, detraxi, detractum, detrahere, *to Draw off.*

Distraho, distraxi, distractum, distrahere, *to Pull asunder.*

Extraho, extraxi, extractum, extrahere, *to Draw out;*

Retraho,

Retraho, retraxi, retractum, retrahere, *to Draw back, or withdraw.*

VEHO, vexi, vectum, vehere, *to carry any manner of Ways.*

Adveho, advexi, advectum, advehere, *to Bring.*

Aveho, avexi, avectum, avehere, *to Carry away with one.*

L O.

MOLO, molui, molitum, molere, *to Grind.*

ALO, alui, alitum, *and by Syncope altum, not often used, alere, to Nourish.*

CONSULO, consului, consultum, [*for Consulitum,*] consulere, *to Consult.*

OCCULO, occului, occultum, [*instead of Occulitum,*] occulere, *to Hide.*

COLO, colui, cultum, [*by Syncope and the Change of a Letter, for colitum,*] colere, *to Worship.*

VOLO, volui, *without a Supine, velle, to be Willing.*

MALO, or MAVOLO, *Compound of Magis volo; malui, malle, to Had rather.*

NOLO, nolui, nolle, *to be Unwilling: Compound of Non Volo.*

SALLO, falli, falsum, falere, *to Salt.*

VELLO, velli *most used, vulsi, vulsum, vellere, to Pull.*

AVELLO, avelli, avulsum, avellere, *to Pull away by force.*

FALLO, fefelli, falsum, fallere, *to Deceive.*

REFELLO, refelli, *without a Supine, refellere, to Prove false.*

PELLO, pepuli, pulsum, pellere, *to Drive one away.*

APPELLO, appuli, appulsum, appellere, *to Apply.*

Expello,

Expello, expuli, expulsum, expellere, *to Expel.*

Impello, impuli, impulsus, impellere, *to Push.*

Perpello, perpuli, perpulsus, percellere, *to Force one (to do a Thing.)*

So Propello, whence Propulso, *to put off.*

PERCELLO, perculi, perculsum, percellere, *to Overthrow; Compound of Cello, an old Verb.*

TOLLO, sustuli, sublatum, of Sustollo, tollere,

Attollo, *without Preterperfect Tense or Supine, attollere.*

} *to Lift up.*

M O.

GEMO, gemui, gemitum, gemere, *to Groan.*

VOMO, vomui, vomitum, vomere, } *to Vomit.*

Evomo, evomui, itum, ere,

TREMO, tremui, *without a Supine, tremere, to Tremble.*

EMO, emi, emtum, emere, *to Buy.*

Coëmo, coëmi, coëmtum, coëmere, *to Buy up Commodities.*

[*The rest of the Compounds change e into i in the Present Tense, and all others immediately formed thereof :]*
As,

Adimo, ademi, ademtum, adimere, *to Take away.*

Eximo, exemi, exemtum, eximere, *to Take out.*

Interimo, interemi, emtum, imere, *to Kill.*

Redimo, emi, emtum, imere, *to Redeem.*

DEMO, demsi, demtum, demere, *to Take away.*

PROMO, promsi, promptum, promere, *to Take out.*

Expromo, si, tum, ere, *to Draw out.*

SUMO, sumsi, sumtum, sumere, *to Take.*

Absumo, absumsi, absumtum, absumere, *to Spend.*

[We find oftentimes *p* in the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of these Verbs ; but vitiously, there being no *p* or *b* in the Present Tenses.]

PREMO, pressi, pressum, premere, *to Press.*

Comprimo, compressi, compressum, comprimere, *to Stop or Ravish.*

Exprimo, essi, essum, imere, *to Wring out, or Express.*

Opprimo, essum, imere, *to Fall heavy upon.*

Reprimo, essi, essum, imere, *to Stop.*

N O.

SINO, sivi, situm, sinere, *to Suffer.*

Defino, desivi, and by Syncope desii, desitum, desinere, *to Leave off.*

LINO, livi, and lini, but levi most approv'd, being found in Horace, litum, linere, *to Anoint.*

Relino, relivi, and relini, but relevi most used, being found in Terence, relinere, *to Open that which is Stop'd.*

[Some would have levi, and relevi, of leo, and releo ; but those Verbs are never to be found, but lino and relino.]

CERNO, cernere, *to See ; in which Signification it has no Preterperfect Tense nor Supine.*

Decerno, decrevi, decretum, decernere, *to Judge.*

SPERNO, sprevi, spretum, spernere, *to Disdain.*

STERNO, stravi, stratum, sternere, *to Spread.*

Prosterno, prostravi, prostratum, prosternere, *to Overthrow.*

Sub-

Substerno, substravi, substratum, substernere, *to Strew under.*

CANO, cecini, cantum, canere, *to Sing.*

PONO, posui, positum, ponere, *to Put.*

Appono, apposui, appositum, apponere, *to Put to.*

Compono, composui, compositum, componere, *to Compose.*

Expono, exposui, expositum, exponere, *to Expose.*

Impono, imposui, impositum, imponere, *to Put upon.*

Oppono, ui, itum, ere, *to Put to pawn.*

Præpono, ui, itum, ere, *to Prefer.*

Suppono, supposui, itum, onere, *to Substitute, or Suborn.*

TEMNO, temsi, temtum, temnere, *to Set little by.*

[*Its Preterperfect Tense and Supine are not in use, but in Composition.*]

Contemno, contemsi, contemtum, contemnere, *to contemn.*

P O.

CARPO, carpsi, carptum, carpere, *to Carve.*

Excerpto, erpsi, erptum, ere, *to Pick out.*

SCULPO, sculpsi, sculptum, ere, *to Carve in Stone.*

Exsculpo, psi, ptum, ere, *to Claw out.*

RUMPO, rupi, ruptum, rumpere, *to Burst.*

Corrumpto, corrupe, corruptum, corrumpere, *to Corrupt.*

Disrumpto, disrupi, disruptum, disrumpere, *to Burst asunder.*

Erumpo, erupi, eruptum, erumpere, *to Break out.*

Introrumpo, introrupi, introruptum, introrumpere, *to Break in.*

STREPO, strepui, strepitum, strepere, *to make a Noise.*

Perstrepo, perstrepui, perstreptum, perstrepere, *to make a great Noise.*

Q U O.

Coquo, coxi, coctum, coquere, *to Bake.*

Excoquo, excoxi, excoctum, excoquere, *to Bake to a Crust.*

LINQUO, liqui, *without a Supine*, linquere, *to Leave.*

Delinquo, deliqui, delictum, delinquere, *to Offend.*

Relinquo, reliqui, relictum, relinquere, *to Leave.*

LOQUOR, locutus sum, loqui, *to Speak.*

Alloquor, allocutus sum, alloqui, *to Speak to one.*

Colloquor, collocutus sum, colloqui, *to Talk together.*

Eloquor, elocutus sum, eloqui, *to Speak out.*

Interloquor, interlocutus sum, interloqui, *to Interpret one in Discourse.*

Proloquor, prolocutus sum, &c. *to Speak out.*

SEQUOR, secutus sum, sequi, *to Follow.*

Assequor, affecutus sum, assequi, *to Overtake.*

Consequor, consecutus sum, consequi, *to Follow.*

Exsequor, exsecutus sum, exsequi, *to Execute.*

Obsequor, obsecutus sum, obsequi, *to be Kind and Assistant to.*

Persequor, utus sum, equi, *to Pursue.*

R O.

QUÆRO, quæsi, quæsitum, quærere, *to Ask or Seek.*

Exquiro, exquisi, exquisitum, exquirere, *to Search out.*

Requiro, requisivi, requisitum, requirere, *to Seek for.*

TERO,

TERO, trivi, tritum, terere, *to Rub.*

INTERO, intrivi, intritum, interere, *to Crum into a Thing.*

SERO, sevi, satum, ferere, *to Sow.*

OBSERO, obsevi, obsitum, obserere, *to Sow over.*

And all other Compounds, which retain the Signification of Sowing.

[*But those which have another Signification, make ui, and ertum.*]

ASSERO, asserui, assertum, asserere, *to Claim.*

DESERO, deserui, desertum, deserere, *to Forsake.*

INSERO, inserui, insertum, inserere, *to Thrust in.*

GERO, gessi, gestum, gerere, *to Bear or Do.*

CONGERO, congesi, congestum, congerere, *to Carry in Heaps.*

INGERO, ingessi, ingestum, ingerere, *to Throw upon.*

SUGGERO, suggessi, suggestum, suggerere, *to Find one.*

URO, ussi, ustum, urere, *to Nettle.*

ADURO, adussi, adustum, adurere, *to Burn.*

CURRO, cu-curri, cursum, currere, *to Run.*

ACCURRO, accurri and accu-curri, accursum, accurrere, *to Run to.*

EXCURRO, excu-curri, and excurri, excursum, excurrere, *to Run out.*

PERCURRO, percurri, and sometimes percu-curri, percursum, percurrere, *to Run in great haste.*

PRÆCURRO, præcu-curri in Terence, præcursum, præcurrere, *to Run before.*

[*The rest seldom or never double :*] *As,*

CIRCUMCURRO, circumcurri, circumcursum, circumcurrere, *to Ramble up and down ; whence Circumcurso, of the First Conjugation.*

CONCURRO, concu-curri little used, and concurri, concursum, concurrere, *to Concur, or Run together.*

SUCCURRO, succurri, succursum, urrere, *to Run under.*

FERO, tuli, latum, ferre, *to Bear, or Bring.*

Affero or adfero, attuli, allatum, *afferre, to Bring.*

Aufero, abstuli, ablatum, *auferre, to Carry away.*

Confero, contuli, collatum, *conferre, to Bring or Put together.*

Defero, tuli, latum, ferre, *to Carry.*

Differo, distuli, dilatum, *differe, to Scatter abroad, or Tear in pieces.*

Effero, extuli, elatum, *efferre, to Bring out, or Extol.*

Infero, intuli, illatum, ferre, *to Bring in upon.*

Offero, obtuli, oblatum, *offerre, to Bring to.*

Perfero, tuli, latum, ferre, *to Bear patiently.*

Profero, tuli, latum, ferre, *to Discover.*

Refero, tuli, latum, ferre, *to Bring again, Relate, or Render.*

Refert, retulit, *referre, to Concern.*

Transfero, tuli, latum, ferre, *to carry from one Place to another, or Transfer.*

But Suffero, *sufferre, without a Preterperfect Tense and Supine, (Sustuli, and sublatum, retaining the Signification of Tollo) to Bear.*

QUEROR, questus sum, *queri, to Complain.*

Conqueror, conquestus sum, *conqueri, to make Moan.*

S O.

ACCERSO, *but better Arcesso, as coming from Arcio, compound of ad and cio, arcessivi, or by Syncope arcessii, arcessitum, arcessere, to Call.*

FACESCO, *faceßivi, faceßii; by Syncope, by Contraction faceßi, faceßitum, faceßere, to Get him gone; from Facio.*

So LACESCO, *laceßivi, laceßii, laceßi, laceßitum, laceßere. to Provoke; from Lacio.*

But

But **INCESSO**, *incessi*, without a *Supine*, *incessere*, to Seize ; from *Incedo*.

VISO, *visi*, without a *Supine*, *visum* always belonging to *video*, *visere*, to Visit, or Come to See.

PROVISO, *provisi*, *provisum*, *provisere*, to come forth to See.

REVISO, *revisi*, *revisum*, *revisere*, to Return to See.

PINSO, *pinsi* and *pinsui*, *pinsitum*, *pinsum* and *pistum* (*whence Pistinum* in Terence, the Place where they ground Corn with a *Hand-mill*) *pinsere*, to Bruise.

T O.

FLECTO, *flexi*, *flexum*, *flectere*, to Bend.

REFLECTO, *reflexi*, *reflexum*, *reflectere*, to Stay one from doing of a Thing.

PECTO, *pexi*, (*little used*,) *pexui*, *pexum*, *pectere*, to Comb.

DEPECTO, *depexi* and *depexui*, *depexum*, *depectere*, to Comb down.

PLECTO, *plexi*, (*little used*,) *plexui*, *plexum*, *plectere*, to Correct.

STERTO, *stretui*, (*without a Supine*,) *stertere*, to Snort.

VERTO, or **VORTO** most usual in Terence, *verti*, *versum*, *vertere*, to Turn.

ADVORTO, *adverti*, *advorsum*, *advortere*, to Turn unto, or Take notice.

ANIMADVERTO or **ANIMADVORTO**, *animadverti*, *animadversum*, *adimadvertere*, to Mind, or *Animadvert*.

ANTEVORTO, *antevorti*, *antevorsum*, *antevortere*, to Get before one.

CONVERTO or **CONVORTO**, *converti*, *conversum*, *convertere*, to Turn.

EVERTO, *everti*, *eversum*, *evertere*, to Turn awry.

INVERTO, *inverti*, *inversum*, *invertere*, to Invert.

Subvorto, subvorti, subvorsum, subvortere, *to Turn upside down.*

SISTO, *the Verb Neuter has its Preterperfect Tense and Supine from Sto, sistere, to Appear in Person.*

Assisto, astiti, assistere, *to Stand by.*

Consisto, constiti, constitum, consistere, *to Abide.*

Insisto, institi, institum, insistere, *to Persist or Tread.*

Resisto, restiti, restitum, resistere, *to Stop in going.*

PETO, petivi, petitum, petere, *to Seek.*

Expeto, expetivi, expetitum, expetere, *to Desire much.*

Repeto, repetivi, repetitum, repetere, *to Demand or Seek again.*

MITTO, misi, missum, mittere, *to Send or let Pass.*

Admitto, admisi, admissum, admittere, *to Admit or Commit.*

Amitto, amisi, amissum, amittere, *to Lose or Part with.*

Committo, commisi, commissum, committere, *to Commit, prop. to one's Hands or Charge.*

Demitto, demisi, demissum, demittere, *to Let down.*

Dimitto, dimisi, dimissum, dimittere, *to Dismiss.*

Emitto, emisi, emissum, emittere, *to Let go Free.*

Intermitto, intermisi, intermissum, intermittere, *to Leave for a Season.*

Intromitto, intromisi, intromissum, intromittere, *to Let in.*

Omitto, omisi, omissum, omittere, *to Put away, or Let alone.*

Permitto, permisi, permissum, permittere, *to Intrust with, or refer to.*

Prætermitto, prætermisi, prætermissum, prætermittere, *to Leave undone, or Pass over.*

Pronitto, promisi, promissum, promittere, *to Promise.*

Remitto, remisi, remissum, remittere, *to Send back, or Leave off.*

NITOR, nisus, and nixus sum, niti, *to Endeavour.*

Enitor,

Enitor, enifus, or enixus sum, eniti, to Endeavour earnestly.

[In which Sense enifus is most usual, enixa being spoken of a Female that hath travailed with, and brought forth.]

Obnitor, rather makes obnixus, whence obnix in Terence, with earnest Endeavour.

AMPLECTOR, amplexus sum, amplecti, whence Amplexor in Terence, of the First Conjugation, to Embrace heartily.

Complector, complexus sum, complecti, to Embrace; both Compounds of Plector.

DEVORTOR, in Terence, and Devertor, which have both the same Preterperfect deverti, Supine not in use, deverti and devertere, to Turn away.

But Revortor, or Revertor, only in the Present Tense, reverti, both in the Preterperfect Tense, and in the Infinitive, to Return, both Compounds of Verto.

UTOR, usus sum, uti, to Use.

Abutor, abusus sum, abuti, to Spend, or Abuse.

V O.

SOLVO, solvi, solutum, solvere, to Loose.

Absolvo, absolvi, absolutum, absolvere, to Dismiss.

Dissolvo, dissolvi, dissolutum, dissolvere, to Loose, or Pay.

Exolvo, exolvi, exolutum, exolvere, to Free.

Perfolvo, perfolvi, perfolutum, perfolvere, to Pay thoroughly.

VOLVO, volvi, volutum, volvere, to Roll.

Evolvo, evolvi, evolutum, evolvere, to Wind out of.

Pervolvo, pervolvi, pervolutum, pervolvere, to Tumble along.

Provolvo, provolvi, provolutum, provolvere, *to Roll.*

Revolvo, revolvi, revolutum, revolvere, *to Roll back again.*

Vivo, vixi, victum, vivere, *to Live.*

X O.

TEXO, texui, textum, textere, *to Weave.*

O Pure.

FACIO, feci, factum, facere, *to Make, or Do.*

Consuefacio, consuefeci, consuefactum, consuefacere, *to Accustom.*

Labefacio, labefeci, labefactum, labefacere, *to Loosen.*

Malefacio, feci, factum, acere, *to Do an ill.*

Obstupefacio, feci, factum, acere, *to Astonish.*

Patefacio, feci, factum, acere, *to Open or Discover.*

Perterrefacio, eci, actum, acere, *to Affright; and the rest that are Compounded with a Verb, or Adverb.*

But the rest that are compounded with a Preposition, change a into i; as,

Afficio, affeci, affectum, afficere, *to Affect.*

Conficio, eci, ectum, icere, *to Make, to Do, or Get.*

Deficio, eci, ectum, ere, *to Faint.*

Efficio, eci, ectum, ere, *to Effect.*

Interficio, eci, ectum, ere, *to Slay.*

Perficio,

Perficio, eci, ectum, ere, to *Effect*.

Præficio, eci, ectum, ere, to *Set over*.

[Sometimes they cast away the Vowel before o, when they are generally compounded with a Noun, and are of the First Conjugation ; as Magnifico, to Value one greatly.]

JACIO, jeci, jactum, jacere, to *Cast*.

Abjicio, abjeci, abjectum, abjicere, to *Cast off*.

Adjicio, adjeci, adjectum, adjicere, to *Set upon*.

Conjicio, conjeci, conjectum, conjicere, to *Throw, or Conjecture*.

Ejicio, eci, ectum, icere, to *Cast out, or off*.

Injici, eci, ectum, icere, to *Cast in, or upon*.

Objicio, eci, ectum, icere, to *Put before, or Throw to*.

Rejicio, eci, ectum, ere, to *Cast back, or off, and to Drive away*.

Subjicio, eci, ectum, ere, to *Prompt one*.

SPECIO is not in use but in the Compounds.

Aspicio, aspexi, aspectum, icere, to *Behold*.

Circumspicio, exi, ectum, ere, to *Look about*.

Conspicio, exi, ectum, ere, whence the Noun verbal in Terence, Conspectus, the Sight.

Dispicio, exi, ectum, ere, to *Discern*.

Inspicio, exi, ectum, ere, to *Look upon, or into*.

Introspectio, exi, ectum, ere, to *Look into*.

Perispicio, exi, ectum, ere, to *See plainly*.

So Prospicio, to *View, Foresee, or Look to*.

Respicio, to *Look back, or Mind*.

Suspicio, to *Suspect*.

[From this Verb are derived some Deponents of the First Conjugation : As Conspicor, to See ; Suspisor, to Suspect ; and Despicor, not much used, whose Participle in Terence signifies Passively Despicatus, Despised.]

LACIO,

LACIO, *an old Verb out of use.*

Illicio, illexi, illectum, illicere, *to Allure.*

Pellico, pellexi, ectum, ere, *to Draw one.*

FODIO, fodi, fossam, fodere, *to Dig.*

Effodio, effodi, effossam, effodere, *to Scratch out.*

FUGIO, fugi, fugitum, ere, *to Fly.*

Aufugio, ugi, itum, ere, *to Fly away.*

Confugio, gi, itum, ere, *to Fly any whither for Succour.*

Defugio, gi, itum, ere, *to Shrink from.*

Effugio, gi, itum, ere, *to Escape, or Eschew.*

So Profugio, *to Fly away.*

CAPIO, cepi, captum, capere, *to Take or Hold.*

Accipio, accepi, acceptum, accipere, *to Take or Receive.*

Decipio, decepi, deceptum, decipere, *to Deceive.*

Incipio, incepti, inceptum, incipere, *to Begin.*

Intercipio, intercepi, interceptum, intercipere, *to Intercept.*

Occipio, ocepi, eptum, ere, *to Begin.*

Percipio, epi, eptum, ere, *to Take up wholly.*

Præcipio, epi, eptum, ere, *to Instruct.*

Recipio, epi, eptum, ere, *to Receive, Betake, or Undertake.*

Suscipio, epi, eptum, ere, *to Take up, or Beget.*

COEPIO, *in use only in the Preterperfect, and those Tenses that depend thereon; cœpi, cœptum, to Begin.*

Occœpi, occœptum, *to Begin.*

RAPIO, rapui, raptum, rapere, *to Pull by Violence.*

Abripio,

Abripio, abripui, abreptum, abripere, *to Take away by Force.*

Arripio, ui, eptum, arripere, *to Lay hold of.*

Corripio, ui, eptum, ere, *to Catch up hastily.*

Eripio, ui, eptum, ere, *to Take away by Force.*

So Præripio, *to Take away any Thing from another.*

Cupio, cupivi, cupitum, cupere, *to Wish.*

So Percupio, *to Desire greatly.*

Sapio, sapivi, by Syncope sapii, and more usually sapui, *without a Supine, sapere, to be Wise.*

Resipio, resipivi, whence resipisse in Terence, resipui, resipere, *to be Wise again.*

PARIO, peperi, partum, (for paritum) parere, *to be Delivered, or Get. Its Compounds are of the Fourth Conjugation.*

QUATIO, formerly quassi, quassum, quaterere, *to Shake.*

Concutio, concussi, concussum, concutere, *to Shake.*

Excutio, excussi, excussum, excutere, *to Shake off.*

Percutio, percussi, percussum, percutere, *to Strike.*

TRIBUO, tribui, tributum, tribuere, *to Give.*

Distribuo, ui, utum, uere, *to Bestow.*

[Delebutus, *Anointed, in Terence, and the best Authors, may be formed as a Participle from Delibuo, out of Use, declined like this Verb.*]

ACUO, acui, acutum, ere, *to Sharpen.*

INDUO, indui, indutum, induere, *to Put on a Garment.*

MINUO, minui, minutum, minuere, *to Minish.*

Diminuo,

Diminuo, diminui, utum, ere, *to Diminish.*

Suo, sui, sutum, suere, *to Work, prop. by Sowing.*

STATUO, statui, statutum, statuere, *to Set.*

Constituo, constitui, constitutum, constituere, *to Appoint.*

Instituo, institui, utum, uere, *to Set, Order, or Begin.*

Præstituo, ui, utum, uere, *to Appoint before what is to be done.*

Restituo, ui, utum, uere, *to Restore, or Put again in its first State.*

Ruo, rui, ruitum, ruere, *to Fall, Run headlong, or Throw.*

Diruo, diruti, dirutum, diruere, *to break down.*

Irruo, irrui, irrutum, uere, *to Run hastily or violently, into or upon a Thing.*

Proruo, prorui, utum, uere, *to Rush out of.*

FLUO, fluxi, fluxum, fluere, *to Flow.*

Diffluo, diffluxi, uxum, ere, *to Flow or run abroad, as Water doth.*

Effluo, xi, xum, ere, *to Run out.*

Perfluo, xi, xum, ere, *to Run as a Leaky Vessel doth.*

STRUO, struxi, structum, struere, *to Contrive.*

Instruo, instruxi, uctum, uere, *to Prepare, or Set in order.*

PLUO, plui, *without a Supine*, pluere, *to Rain.*

[*That it had pluvi for its Preterperfect Tense formerly, and its Compound Impluo, impluvi, impluvium, a Gutter of an House for Rain Water to pass, proves.*]

METUO, metui, (*formerly metutum, found in Lucretius*) metuere, *to Fear.*

CONGRUO, congrui, *without a Supine*, congruere, *to Agree with.*

Nuo, *not in use but in the Compounds.*

Adnuo, adnui, *without a Supine*, adnuere, *to Promise a Thing by a Nod.*

Innuo,

Innuo, innui, innuere, *to Nod with the Head to one.*
 Exspuo, expui, *without a Supine, expuere, to Spue up ;*
Compound of Spuo, which hath the Supine.

Fuo, fui, *to Be : whence Sum has its Preterperfect*
Tense. Fuat is found in Terence.

GRADIOR, gressus sum, gradi, *to Go.*

Aggredior, aggressus sum, aggredi, *to Set upon.*

Congredior, congressus sum, congredi, *to Accost one.*

Egredior, egressus sum, egredi, *to Go forth.*

Ingredior, ingressus sum, ingredi, *to Go upon.*

MORIOR, mortuus sum, mori, *to Die.*

[*The Participle is moriturus, as if from a Supine,*
moritum.]

Commorior, commortuus sum, commori, *to Die*
with one another.

Emorior, emortuus sum, mori, *to Die.*

ORIOR, ortus sum, *of the Third Conjugation, except in*
its Infinitive oriri, which is of the Fourth, to Rise or
Spring.

[*Ortus seems to be by Syncope for oritus ; whence*
the Participle oriturus in Horace.]

Aborior, abortus sum, aboriri, *To be Brought forth*
before the Time.

Adorior, adortus sum, adoriri, *to Set upon.*

Exorior, exortus sum, exoriri, *to Rise, or Spring up.*

Oborior, obortus sum, iri, *to Rise up.*

PATIOR, passus sum, pati,

Perpetior, perpeffus sum, perpeti, } *to Suffer.*

FRUOR, fruitus or fructus sum, frui, *to Enjoy.*

The Fourth Conjugation.

VERBS of the Fourth Conjugation have *ivi* in the Preterperfect Tense, and *itum* in the Supine; as,

AUDIO, *audivi, auditum, audire, to Hear.*

Eo, *ivi, itum, ire, to Go.*

Abeo, *abivi, abitum, abire, to Go away,*

Adeo, *adivi, aditum, adire, to Go to one, or Enter upon.*

Ambio, *ambivi, ambitum, ambire, to Sue.*

Anteo, *ivi, itum, ire, to Out-go.*

Circumeo, *circumivi, circuitum, circumire, to Go about or Circumvent.*

Coeo, *ivi, itum, ire, to Come together, or Agree.*

Exeo, *ivi, itum, ire, to Go out.*

Ineo, *ivi, itum, ire, to Enter upon, or Begin.*

Intereo, *interivi, by Syncope interii, interitum, interire, to Die.*

Introeo, *ivo, itum, ire, to Enter.*

Obeo, *ivi, itum, ire, to Die.*

Pereo, *perivi, by Syncope perii, itum, ire, to perish, or to be lost.*

Prætereo, *præterivi and præterii, itum, ire, to Pass by.*

Prodeo, *ivi, itum, ire, to Go or Come forth.*

Redeo, *redivi and redii, reditum, redire, to Return or Come to.*

Transeo, *ivi, itum, ire, to Go over.*

QUEO, *quivi, quitum, quire, to be Able.*

Nequeo, *ivi, itum, ire, not to be Able.*

Exceptions.

Exceptions of the Fourth Conjugation.

GESTIO, gestivi, without a Supine, gestire, to Shew one's Joy or Desire by Gesture of Body.

INEPTIO, ineptivi, without a Supine, ire, to Trifle.

ESURIX, esurivi, without a Supine, esurire, to Hunger: form'd from esum the Supine of Edo, its Primitive; as are all Meditatives or Verbs that signify a Desire to do a Thing. One finds for all Esuriturus in Terence.

PARTURIO, parturivi, without a Supine, parturire, to be in Travail; from partum the Supine of Pario.

FERIO, without Preterperfect Tense or Supine, ferire, to Strike.

SEPelio, sepelivi, sepultum, sepelire, to Bury.

VENIO, veni, ventum, venire, to Come.

Advenio, adveni, adventum, advenire, to Come unto, or Arrive.

Circumvenio, circumveni, circumventum, circumvenire, to Circumvent.

Convenio, conveni, conventum, convenire, to Meet or Agree, and (impersonally) to be Meet.

Devenio, deveni, deventum devenire, to Chance.

Evenio, eveni, eventum evenire, to Happen by Chance

Intervenio, interveni, interventum, intervenire, to Come in the mean While, or Intervene.

Invenio, inveni, inventum, invenire, to Find.

Pervenio, perveni, perventum, pervenire, to Come to a Thing.

Subvenio, subveni, subventum, subvenire, to Help.

SANCIO, sanxi, (formerly sancivi, and sancii) sanctum and sancitum, sancire, to Establish.

VINCIO, vinxi, victum, vincere, to Bind.

Devincio, devinxi, devinctum, devincire, to Bind fast.

SALIO, salii, (by Syncope from salivi out of use,) and salui, saltum, (whence Salto, to Dance) salire, to Leap.

Exfilio, exfilii, and exfilui in Terence, exsultum, exsilire, to Come out quickly.

Infilio, infilii or infilui, insultum, infilire, (*whence insulto,*) *to Bounce at.*

Profilio, profilii and profilui, profultum, profilire, *to Skip out.*

SENTIO, sensi, sensum, sentire, *to Feel or Discern.*

Perfentio, perfensi, persensum, persentire, *to Perceive thoroughly.*

Subsentio, subsensi, subsensum, subsentire, *to Perceive somewhat.*

FARCIO, farfi, fartum, (*whence Fartor, a Pudding-maker, or Poulterer that feeds Fowls,*) *farcire, to Stuff.*

SARCIO, farfi, fartum, *farcire, to Botch.*

Refarcio, refarci, refartum, *refarcire, to Mend.*

FIO, *borrowing its Preterperfect Tense factus sum from*
Facio, fieri, *to be Made or Done.*

Confio, confieri, *to be Made or Done:*

Defio, defieri, *to Lack, or to be Wanting.*

PARIO *is of the Third Conjugation; but its Compounds are of the Fourth, and change A into E; as,*

Aperio, aperui, apertum, *aperire, to Open.*

Operio, operui, opertum, *operire, to Close or Cover.*

But **Comperio**, comperi, compertum, *comperire, to Find out a Thing,*

And **Reperio**, reperi, repertum, *reperire, to Find.*

Comperior, *without a Preterperfect Tense, comperiri, to Know assuredly, Deponent.*

Experior, expertus sum, *experiri, to Attempt.*

Opperior, oppertus sum, *opperiri, to Stay for.*

DEMETIOR, demensus sum, demetiri, (*Compound of Metior, to Measure exactly, whose Participle Demensus is taken passively;*) *whence Demensum, in Terence, a Quantity of Meat, Drink, or Corn, given to Servants to find them a Month*

EXORDIOR, exorsus sum, exordiri, (*Compound of Ordior,*) *to Begin.*

OBSERVATIONS.

I. *Some Verbs of different Signification are of different Conjugation: As,*

A	PPELLO,	{	to Call, avi, atum, are.
		{	to Apply, puli, pulsum, pellere.
DICO,		{	to Dedicate, avi, atum, are.
		{	to Say, xi, tum, ere.
PRÆDICO,		{	the last Syllable save one short, avi, atum, are, to Say.
		{	the last Syllable save one long, xi, tum, ere, to tell one aforehand.
VOLO,		{	to Fly, avi, atum, are.
		{	to be Willing, volui, velle.

II. *Some Verbs, tho' of the same Signification, are found to vary in Conjugation: As,*

FERVEO, ferbui, fervere, and fervo, fervi, fervere, to be Hot.

LAVO, vatum, vare, and Lavo, lavi, lautum, and lotum, lavere, to Wash.

EMORIOR, emortuus sum, emori and emoriri, to Die.

INTUEOR, intuitus sum, intueri, and Intuor, intutus sum, intui, to Look upon.

ORIOR, to Rise or Spring, and POTIOR, potitus sum, potiri, to have in Possession; which in the Infinitive Mood are always of the Fourth Conjugation; but in the other Moods Orior is always, and Potior more usually of the Third.

III. Sometimes different Verbs have the same Preterperfect Tense : As.

The Compounds of STO and SISTO ; As,
 Insto, institi, itum, atum, are, to be Instant,
 and Infisto, institi, institum, insistere, to Persist
 or Tread.

The Compounds of CRESCO and CERNO,
 PAVEO, pavi, pavere, to be in great Fear ; and PASCO,
 pavi, pastum, pascere, to Feed.
 PENDEO, pependi, pensum, pendere, to be Hanged up ;
 and PENDO, pependi, pensum, pendere, to Esteem.

IV. In like manner different Verbs have the same Supine : As,

The Compounds of CENSEO and CANDO.
 TENEO, tenui, tentum, tenere, to Hold ; and TENDO,
 tetendi, tensum, and tentum, tendere, to Stretch out.
 VINCO, vici, victum, vincere, to Conquer ; and VIVO,
 vixi, victum, vivere, to Live.



Verbs Defectives.

A I O, I Say

Present Tense Indicative.

Aio, ais, ait, *Plural.* aiunt.

Preterimperfect Tense Indicative.

Aiebam, } *Plural.* { aiebamus, aiebatis,
 aiebas, aiebat. } aiebant.

Preterperfect Tense Indicative.

Aisti.

Aisti:

Imperative Mood

Ai.

Present Tense, Oprative, Potential and Subjunctive.

Aias, aiat. *Plural.* aiatis, aiant.

Participle.

Aiens.

INQUAM, I Say.

Present Tense Indicative.

Inquam, Or, Inquo, } *Plural.* { inquit, }
inquis, inquit, } inquit, }

Preterimperfect Tense Indicative.

Inquiebat. *Plural.* inquiebant.

Preterperfect Tense Indicative.

Inquisti.

Future Tense Indicative.

Inquies, inquiet.

Imperative Mood.

Inque, Or, inquito.

Participle

Inquiens.

QUÆSO, I Beseech.

Present Tense Indicative

Quæso. *Plural.* quæsumus.

SALVE, God save you,

Imperative Mood.

Salve, } *Plural.* { falvete.
falveto. } falvetote.

Infinitive Mood.

Salvere.

APAGE, Away. Imperative.

FOREM, for Essem, I might, would, should, or could Be.

Preterimperfect Tense Potential.

Forem, } *Plural.* { forent.
fores, }
foret. }

Future Tense Infinitive.

Fore.

So the Compound Confore in Terence, to be Brought about hereafter.

AUSIM, I durst be Bold; for Ausus sim.

Optative, Potential and Subjunctive.

Ausim, ausis, ausit, *Plural.* ausint.

FAXIM, I would gladly Do, for Fecerim.

Preterperfect Tense, Optative, Potential, Subjunctive,

Faxim, faxis, faxit, *Plural.* faxitis, faxint.

Future Tense.

Faxo, faxis, faxit. *Plural.* faxitis, faxint.

These Verbs ODI (and Osus sum) I Hate; and MEMINI, with its Compound Commemini, to Remember, have only the Preterperfect Tense, and those that depend upon it: saving that Memini has in the Imperative Memento. And in those Verbs the Preterperfect Tense has the Signification of the Present Tense, as in COEPI, and NOEVI, tho' there be Cœpio, and Nosco.

The Simple Verb DO has neither Dor nor Der, in the Passive Voice.



ADVERBS.

Addition to the Adverbs.

Of Time.

A Bhinc, ætutùm, adhuc, adtemperatè, aliàs, aliquantisper, antea, antehac, assidue, citò, commodùm, continuò, crebrò, cùm, dehinc, denuo, derepente, desubitò, diù, diutiùs, donec, dudum, dum, etiam still, extemplo, jam, ibi then, illicò, interdiu, interdum, interea, interim, manè, maturè, modò, mox, nondum, nonnunquam, nunc, nunquam, ociùs, parumper, paulisper, perpetuò, plerumque

rumque, *porro* for the future, *postea*, *posterius*, *post-hac*, *postillà*, *postmodo*, *postquam*, *postremum*, *postri-diè*, *pridem*, *prius*, *propediem*, *protenus*, *quampri-mum*, *quoad*, *quondam*, *quotidie*, *quoties*, *quum*, *raro*, *repente*, *rursum*, *sape*, *semper*, *serò*, *sicubi*, *simul* as soon as, *statim*, *subitò*, *tantisper*, *toties*, *tum*, *ubi* when, *ubicunque*, *vesperi*, *unquam*, *usque*, *ut* when.

In a Place: *Alibi*, *alicubi*, *ibidem*, *nusquam*, *pere-grè*, *præstò*, *ubinam*, *ubi-ubi*, *ubivis*, *uspìam*, *usquam*.

To a Place: *Adeo* to that Place, *aliquò*, *deor-su*, *meò*, *exadversum*, *foras*, *horsum*, *huc*, *illuc*, *intrò*, *istòc*, *istorsum*, *nusquam*, *obviàm*, *quò*, *quòcunque*, *quòpiam*, *quòquam*, *quoquò*, *quorsum*, *quòvis*, *retro*, *fursum*, *usque*.

From a Place: *Alicunde*, *aliunde*, *hinc*, *illinc*, *inde*, *longè*, *longulè*, *peregrè*, *perlongè*, *procul*, *unde*, *usque*.

By a Place: *Hàc*, *illàc*, *istàc*.

Of Number: *Centies*, *millies*.

Of Order: *Apprimè*, *dein*, *denum*, *primò*, *pri-mulùm*, *primùm*, *tandem*, *tum* and besides, *viciissim*; and these Adverbs of Including, *Insuper*, *porro* moreover, *præterea*.

Of Asking: *Quàm* how, *quamobrem*, *quapro-p-ter*, *quâ* how, *quianam*, *quin* why not?

Of Affirming: *Enimvero*, *ita* yes, *maximè* with all my Heart, *nempe*, *nimirum*, *planè*, *planissimè*, *verò*, *videlicet*.

Of Denying: *Haudquaquam*, *nè* not, *neuti-quam*.

Of Swearing: *Ecastor*, *ecere*, *mecastor*, *meher-cule*.

Of Flattering : *Sis.*

Of Wishing : *Ut.*

Of Parting : *Divorsè, partim, seorsum, singillatim, unciatim*; and the Adverbs of Diversity, *Aliorsum atque, aliter ac, secus quàm*; with those of Excluding, *Modò* only, *tantum-modo.*

Of Chusing : *Presertim, satius.*

Of a Thing not finished : *Ferme, propemodum*; and of a Thing finished, *Ilicet.*

Of Likeness : *Adeò* so, *æquè, ita, item, itidem, pariter, perinde, tam, ut as, utcunque, ut ut.*

Of Quantity : *Adeò* to a Degree: *non-nihil, paulo, plùs, quam* as much as, *quantùm, quòd* as much as, *sat, satis* : To these belong Adverbs of Encrease or Augmentation, as *Admodùm, egregiè, impendiò, impensè, nimis, nimiùm, omninò, oppidò, per nimiùm, perquam, prorsus, quàm* very, *vehementer, vel* even; and these Adverbs of Abatement or Lessening, *Nedum, paulatim, pedetentim, saltem.*

Of Comparison : *Æquè ac, æquè atque, pariter ac, præut.*

Addition to the Conjunctions.

Copulatives : *Cum* and *Tum, Etiam.*

Discretives : *Atqui, Caterùm, Equidem, Quin* but, *Quodsi, Verùm.*

Causals : *Ne* for *ut non, Neu, Neve, Quandoquidem, Qui* that, *Quin* but that, *Quippe, Quò* that, *Uti.*

Conditionals : *Siquidem.*

Illatives : *Eò* therefore, *Idcirco, Proinde, Propterea, Quò* wherefore.

Adversatives : *Etiamsi, Tametsi.*

Addition

Addition to the Prepositions.

There are also Inseparable Prepositions, which are not in use out of Composition,; viz. *Amb, Am,* or *An*; as *Ambigo, Amplexor, Anhele*: *Dis* or *Di*; as *Discedo, Dijudico*, : *Re*, as *Recepto* : *Se*, as *Seduco* : To which may be added *Con, Com* or *Co*, though corrupted of *Cum*; as *Concedo, Comedo, Cogo*.

Addition to the Interjections.

Sorrow : *Ah, Eheu.*

Dread : *Atat.*

Marvelling : *Hui, Phy.*

Praising : *Eu,*

Scorning : *Hoi.*

Exclamation : *Hem, O, Oh, Pró.*

Calling : Beside *Eho, Ehodum, Heus, O.*

Silence : *Pax, St.*

Satiety : *Ohe.*





The Figures of Words.

PROTHESIS, is the Addition of a Letter or Syllable to the Beginning of a Word; as *Gnatus* for *Natus*, *Gnaviter* for *Naviter*, *Tetulit* for *Tulit*.

APHÆRESIS, is the taking away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word; as *Jurandum* for *Jusjurandum*.

EPENTHESIS, is the Interposition of a Letter or Syllable in the Middle of a Word; as *Repperit* for *Reperit*, *Reliquom* for *Reliquom*; *Siem*, *Sies*, *Siet*, *Sient* for, *Sim*, *Sis*, *Sit*, *Sint*.

SYNCOPE, is the taking away a Letter or Syllable from the Middle of a Word; as *Abiit* for *Abiivit*, *Peristi* for *Perivisti*, *Dixti*, for *Dixisti*,

PARAGOGUE, is the putting in of a Letter or Syllable in the End of a Word; as *Deludier* for *Deludi*.

APOCOPE, is the taking away a Letter or Syllable from the End of a Word; as *Tun'* for *Tune*, *Adeon'* for *Adeone*; and the Imperatives in use, *Dic*, *Duc*, *Fac*, *Fer*, for *Dice*, *Duce*, *Face*, *Fere*,

ARCHAISMS, is a Figure that signifies the Manner of Speaking used by the Antients; as *Scribundis* for *Scribendis*, *Advortite* for *Advertite*, *Intellegendo* for *Intelligendo*, &c.





SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

English SYNTAX.

Addition to the Second Concord.

 Sometimes a Sentence supplies the Place of a Substantive.

2. A Participle between two Substantives of divers Genders may agree with the latter : As, *Nunquam æque modo Paupertas mihi onus visum est & miserum & grave.*

Addition to the Third Concord.

1. I making of Latin, to know what Case the Relative should be when there cometh a Nominative Case betwixt it and the Verb, change it into the English of the Demonstrative *Ille*, and turn the Sentence so as to bring it behind the Verb : As for Example, *The Persons that you would have me thank*; by changing *that* into *them*, and inverting the Order of the Words *You would have me thank them*; I find the Relative *that*, must be such Case as the Verb *thank* will have after it. Again, *With what Things moved didst thou it* ? By turning the Sentence, *Didst thou it moved by those Things* ? I find the Interrogative *by what Things* must be the same Case as the Participle *moved* will have after it. Again, *Happy*

is he whom other Mens Harms do make to beware; by turning the Sentence, *Other Mens Harms do make him to beware*, or, *that he beware*; I find the Relative *whom* must be the same Case as the Infinitive *to beware* will have before it.

Addition to the Three Concor ds.

1. Sometimes also Agreement, whether it be in Gender or Number, is grounded on the Sense, not on the Words; *Ubi est illic scelus qui me perdidit ? Ter. Quid hominum litigent ? Ter.*

2. A Relative sometimes answers to an Antecedent or Pronoun Primitive understood in the Possessive : As *Omnes laudare Fortunas meas, qui Filium haberem tali ingenio præditum*. The same often does an Adjective or Participle in the Genitive Case, as to its Substantive.

Addition to the latter of two Substantives.

1. There is a Time when the latter of two Substantives is turned into a Dative Case, especially used in all manner of Relations : As, *Hærus tibi, mihi Pater*.

2. Sometimes the former Substantive is understood : As *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris*, where *Templum* is understood:

Addition to the Rule of Opus and Ufus.

1. The Ablative after *Opus* may be changed into the Nominative Case before the Verb, when *Opus* is taken Adjectively, and signifieth Needful ; both Ways it is found with a Dative Case.

Addition to the Dative Case after Adjectives.

1. Hither may be referr'd Nouns compounded of the Prepositions *Con* or *Ob*.

2. Some Adjectives signifying Likeness, or belonging to any thing, may have also a Genitive : As, *Illarum affines esse rerum. Domini similis est. Communia omnium quæ sunt Patrum.*

3. *Alienus* is often found with an Ablative Case, and the Preposition *A* or *Ab*, as well as a Dative.

4. *Natus*, *Idoneus*, &c. are sometimes joined to an Accusative with the Preposition *Ad*; there being found in *Terence*, *Natus ad miseras*, as well as *Natus ferundis miseriis. Aetas Idonea ad utenda.*

Addition to the Ablative Case after Adjectives.

1. Words betokening the Cause, or Form and Manner of a Thing, are put after Nouns in the Ablative Case.

Addition to Sum, &c. having such Case after them as they have before them.

1. In this Passage of *Terence*, *Expedit bonas esse vobis: bonas* agrees with *vos* understood, the Ellipsis of the Pronoun in such Case being frequent.

Addition to the Genitive Case after Reminiscor, &c.

1. *Venit mihi in mentem ejus rei*; Where the Phrase *Venit mihi in mentem* being of the same Signification with the single Verb *Reminiscor*, hath *ejus rei* the same Case that the Verb requires after it.

Addition to the Dative Case after Verbs.

1. From Verbs of Profit or Disprofit are excepted *Juvo*, *Adjuvo*, and *Lado*, which govern an Accusative Case. *Indulgeo* governs both a Dative and an Accusative Case. Tho' *Medicor* be used with a Dative of the Person, *Medeor* is found with an Accusative of the Thing in *Terence*.

2. *Comparo* is found with an Accusative Case after the Preposition *Ad*; *Nè comparandus hic quidem ad illum est.*

3. *Dono* and *Con dono* are found in *Terence* with two Accusative Cases.

4. To Please or Displease (except *Juvo* and *Delecto*) and to Spare, require a Dative.

5. *Suadeo*,

5. *Suadeo*, with its Compounds, governs a Dative Case of the Person.

6. *Metuo*, *Timeo*, *Vereor*, and *Caveo*, govern a Dative Case of the Person or Thing you express a Concern for; but an Accusative or Ablative, with a Preposition *A*, *Ab*, or *Abs*, of what you are afraid of being damaged by.

7. *Anteeo* is always found with an Accusative Case. And in *Terence*, *Illudi*, *aliquem*, *in aliquem*, *in aliquo*; but not *alicui*.

8. These Datives, *tibi*, *sibi*, and also *mibi*, are added sometimes for Elegance, the Sense not requiring it; as, *Suo sibi gladio*, *bunc jugulo*. *Ter.*

Addition to the Double Accusative Case.

1. Also Verbs of Concealing will have two Accusative Cases.

2. Verbs of Asking, sometimes change the Accusative of the Person into the Ablative with a Preposition. *Opto*, *Postulo*, *Peto*, *Repeto* and *Impetro*, are seldom used otherwise.

3. Verbs of Arraying, sometimes change one Accusative into an Ablative or Dative; as *Induo tibi tunicam*, or *te tunica*.

4. And these being Passive, retain one Accusative of the Thing; as *Ubi vestem vidit illam esse eum indutum pater*, *Ter. Nosne hoc celatos tam diu? Id.*

Addition to the Ablative Case after Verbs.

1. The Ablative Case of the Cause, has sometimes the Preposition *Pro* added with it; as the Ablative Case of the Manner of Doing, has the Preposition *Cum*.

2. Verbs of Plenty or Scarceness, &c. sometimes have a Genitive Case.

3. *Fungor*, *Fruor*, *Utor*, had anciently an Accusative

4. *Mereor* or *Mereor* is joined to an Ablative with the Preposition *De*.

5. Afte

5. After Verbs or Adjectives, the Word signifying any Part of a Thing, may be put in the Genitive; as *Discrucior animi*, *Incertus animi*, as well as the Accusative or Ablative.

Addition to the Construction of Passives.

1. Participles of the Passive Voice have most usually a Dative of the Doer.

2. *Fio*, a Neuter Passive, has the Passive Construction: As, *Si ab eo nil fiat*, *If nothing shall be done by him*, or *he shall do nothing*.

Addition between the Construction of Passives and Gerunds.

1. Sometimes the Infinitive is put absolute for the Preterimperfect Tense, which may be accounted for by an Elipsis of *Capit*.

Addition to the Gerunds.

1. Sometimes the Genitive Case Plural is added to Gerunds in *Di*.

2. Gerunds in Signification are oftentimes turned into Participles in *dus*.

Addition to the Supines.

1. In These Phrases *Nuptum locare* and *Nuptum dare*, there is a hidden Motion.

Addition to the Time.

1. Part of Time answereth to the Question *when*; continual Term of Time answereth to *how long*.

2. Sometimes the Preposition is express'd: As, *Fere in diebus paucis*.

Addi-

Addition to a Place.

1. Sometimes these Nouns are found with a Preposition: As, *Coimus in Piræo*.

Addition to the Impersonals.

1. The Measure of Concernment is often added to *Interest* and *Refert* in these Genitives, *Magni, parvi, tanti, quanti*, with their Compounds.

2. *Decet* is found in *Terence* both with a Dative and an Accusative. The same Author has *Menedemi vicem miseret me*, where there is an Ellipsis of *Ob* or *Propter* before *vicem*.

3. *Attinet* is joined to an Accusative Case with the Preposition *Ad*.

4. *Cæpit, Incipit, Desinit, Debet, Solet, and Poteſt*, being joined to Impersonals, take upon them the Form of Impersonals.

5. A Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice may be taken indifferently for any Person of each Number; As, *Fletur, I Weep*; understand *à me*; *They Weep*; understand *ab illis*.

Addition to the Adverbs.

1. *En* and *Ecce*, Adverbs of Shewing, are joined to a Nominative and an Accusative.

2. *Cedo*, an Adverb of Earnest Desire, governs an Accusative Case; and sometimes with a Dative.

3. Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degree will have such Cases as Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative Degree will have.

4. *Aliter, Secus*, Adverbs of Diversity, are often found with an Ablative Case.

5. *Plus*, besides a Genitive and Ablative, is found with an Accusative: As, *Non plus biduum. Ancillas secum adduxit plus Decem. Plus quingentos Colaphos infregit mihi*. Ter. in which Examples the Accusative Cases remain the same as if it had been *plus quam*.

Addi-

Addition, what Adverbs serve to what Moods.

1. *Dum*, while, to an Indicative: *Dum* for *Dummodo*, so as, or so that, to a Subjunctive.
2. *Quoad*, when, to an Indicative: *until*, to a Subjunctive.
3. *Simul* for *simulac*, *Terence* joins to an Indicative, spoken indeed of a Thing done.
4. *Ut*, as, to an Indicative Mood, as also *so soon as*: *Ut*, how, with Admiration and Exclamation, to an Indicative: *Ut*, without the Admiration, to a Subjunctive.
5. *Quasi*, to a Subjunctive only.
6. *Nē*, of Forbidding, to an Imperative or Subjunctive.
7. *Quam*, *Cur*, *Quare*, *Quin*, *Quot*, *Ubi*, *Unde*, &c. (like as *Qui*, *Quantus*, *Qualis*, &c.) coming in a Sentence after the principal Verb, elegantly govern the Verb following in the Subjunctive.

Addition to the Conjunction.

1. *Etsi*, *Tametsi*, *Etiam*, *Quamquam*, govern an Indicative.
2. *Quia*, an Indicative.
3. *Quando*, *Quandoquidem*, *Quoniam*, an Indicative.
4. *Ne*, *An*, of Doubting, a Subjunctive: Of Interrogation, an Indicative.
5. Interrogatives also of Disdain or Reproach expressed or understood, elegantly govern a Subjunctive: As, *Egone istuc conari queam?* *Ego propter me illam decipi miseram sinam?* Sometimes an Infinitive. *Servon' Fortunas meas me commisisse futili?*
6. *Ut*, that, and *Ut* for *lest not*, after Verbs of Fearing, a Subjunctive.

Addition to the Preposition.

1. Not only the Preposition *In*, but *Secundum*, *Ob*, and *Propter*, after the Manner of the Greeks, *E*, *ex*

H

after

after *Prognatus*, &c. *De* after *Facio* and *Fio*, and sometimes *Ad* after *Eo*, are understood.

2. Verbs compounded with *A*, *Ab*, *Ad*, *Con*, *De*, *E*, *Ex*, *In*, do sometimes repeat the same *Preposition* with their respective Cases, and that elegantly.

3. *Clam* serves to both Cases.

4. *In*, signifying *to*, *towards*, or *against*, *Future Time*, or *for*, requires an Accusative Case.

5. *Sub*, unless when it signifies *up to*, or *about the Time up or down*, requires an Ablative Case.

Addition to the Interjection.

1. *O* of Exclamation, serves to a Nominative and an Accusative, before which last Case it is sometimes understood; *O* of Calling or Speaking, to a Vocative Case, where it is frequently understood.

2. *Væ* a Dative, as well as *Hei*.

3. *Hem* a Dative and an Accusative: *Hem tibi Davum*.

4. *Heus*, a Vocative as well as *Prob*.





Preces in Schola

Hora Sexta Matutina & Duodecima
recitata.

PSALMUS LXVI.

V. **D**EUS misereatur nostri, & benedicat nobis :
illuminet vultum suum super nos, & mi-
sereatur nostri.

R. Ut cognoscamus in terra viam tuam, in omnibus
gentibus salutare tuum.

V. Confiteantur tibi populi, Deus : confiteantur tibi
populi omnes.

R. Latentur & exultent gentes : quoniam judicas po-
pulos in æquitate, & gentes in terra dirigis.

V. Confiteantur tibi populi, Deus ; confiteantur tibi
populi omnes : terra dedit fructum suum.

R. Benedicat nobis Deus, Deus noster, benedicat no-
bis Deus : & metuant eum omnes fines terræ.

V. Gloria Patri, & Filio, & Spiritui sancto.

R. Sicut erat in principio, & nunc, & semper, & in
secula seculorum. *Amen.*

V. Oremus :

Κύεε ἐλέησον.

Χείρε ἐλέησον.

Κύεε ἐλέησον.

Pater noster, qui es in cœlis : sanctificetur nomen
tuum : adveniat regnum tuum : fiat voluntas tua
H 2 sicut

54 PRECES MATUTINÆ.

sicut in cœlo, & in terra: Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodiè: & dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut & nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris: & nè nos inducas in tentationem; sed libera nos à malo: quia tuum est regnum, potentia & gloria, in secula seculorum.

R. Amen.

V. Adveniat super nos misericordia tua, Domine.

R. Et salutare tuum secundum eloquium tuum.

V. Sit splendor Domini Dei super nos.

R. Et opera manuum nostrarum dirige.

V. Respice in servos tuos ac in opera tua, Domine.

R. Dirige eos ac filios eorum.

V. Domine, Salvum fac Regem.

R. Et exaudi nos in die qua invocaverimus te.

V. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.

R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

V. O Mnipotens & sempiternus Deus, dirige actus nostros, ut in beneplacito tuo ac in nomine dilecti filii tui, bonis operibus semper abundare studeamus, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

R. Amen.

V. A ctiones nostras quæsumus, Domine Deus, aspirando præveni, & adjuvando persequere, ut cuncta nostra oratio atque operatio per te incipiant, & per te incepta finiantur, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

R. Amen.

V. D eus, qui nos ad principium hujus diei pervenire fecisti, tua nos conserva virtute; & concede, ut hac die nullum inclinemus peccatum, nec ullum incurramus periculum; sed semper ad tuam justitiam faciendam, omnis actio nostra tuo moderamine dirigatur, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

R. Amen.

V. Bene-

V. Benedicite.

R. Domino.

V. In nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti.

R. Amen.

PRECES in Schola Hora Quinta Vespertina.

PSALMUS CXXII.

V. **A**D te levavi oculos meos : qui habitas in cœlis.

R. Ecce sicut oculi fervorum, manibus Dominorum suorum :

V. Sicut oculi ancillæ in manibus Dominæ suæ : ita oculi nostri ad Dominum Deum nostrum, donec misereatur nostri.

R. Miserere nostri, Domine, miserere nostri: quia multum repleti sumus despectione.

V. Quia multum repleta est anima nostra; opprobrium abundantibus, & despectio superbis.

R. Gloria Patri, & Filio, & Spiritui Sancto.

V. Sicut erat in principio, & nunc, & semper, & in secula seculorum.

R. Amen.

V. Oremus :

Κύριε ἐλέησον.

Χεῖρε ἐλέησον.

Κύριε ἐλέησον.

V. **P**ater noster, qui es in cœlis : Sanctificetur nomen tuum; adveniat regnum tuum; fiat voluntas tua, sicut in cœlo, & in terra : Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodiè : & dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut & nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris :

86 PRECES VESPERTINÆ.

& nè nos inducas in tentationem: sed libera nos à malo, quia tuum est regnum, potentia & gloria, in secula seculorum.

R. Amen.

V. In memoriâ æternâ erit justus.

R. Ob auditum mali non timebit.

V. Justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt.

R. Nec attingat eos cruciatus.

Domine Deus, resurrectio & vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus tam à viventibus quam à defunctis, gratias tibi agimus pro Fundatoribus cæterisque benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic nos ad pietatem studiumque literarum instituimur; rogantes ut his donis datis rectè ad tuam gloriam utentes, una tandem cum fidelibus defunctis omnibus ad cœlestem vitam resurgamus, per Christum Dominum nostrum.

R. Amen.



N.B. **T**HE Body of this Book is chiefly swollen by the Addition of the Compound Verbs, to be met with in *Terence* under their Simple; which the Editor hath added as so many Examples, to inculcate into the Scholar's Memory that most difficult Part of the *Latin Grammar*, (and the Addition of them will be found of Advantage to such as shall come into the early Use of *Terence*;) But those that are offended with the Bulk thereof, may entirely pass over all that are not different from their Simples; whereby the learning of the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines, will be reduced into a very moderate Compass.





A Collection of Nouns and Verbs.

I.

- 1 **P**oeta, the Poet
 1 *Primum*, the first Thing
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 3 *Scribendum*, to write, or to be written
 3 *Appulit*, he hath applied
 2 *Id* that Thing
 2 *Sibi* to himself, herself, or themselves
 1 *Negoti*, of Business
 3 *Credidit*, he hath believed
 1 *Solum*, the only Thing
 4 *Dari*, to be given
 3 *Placerat*, they might, would, should, or could please

II.

- 2 **Q**uas, which Women, or whom
 3 *Fecisset*, he might, would, should, or could had made
 1 *Fabulas*, Plays
 3 *Evenire*, to happen out
 1 *Multo*, by many a Thing
 3 *Intelligit*, he understands, or doth understand
 1 *Prologis*, in Prologues
 3 *Scribundis*, in Men to be written
 4 *Abutitur*, he mispends or doth mispend
 1 *Argumentum*, the Subject
 3 *Narret*, he may or can relate
 2 *Veteris*, of the old Man

III.

- 1 **P**oeta, of the Poet
 3 *Maledictis*, to Things evil spoken
 3 *Respondeat*, he may or can answer
 2 *Rem*, a Thing
 1 *Vitio*, to a Fault
 3 *Dent*, they may or can give
 3 *Quaeso*, I beseech, or do beseech
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 3 *Advortite*, turn unto you, or ye
 1 *Menander*, Menander (a Man's Name)
 3 *Fecit*, he hath made
 1 *Andrian*, the Andrian Woman

IV.

- 1 **P**erinthiam, the Perinthian Woman
 2 *Qui* which Man, or who
 3 *Utramvis*, whether Woman you will
 3 *Norit*, he might, would, should, or could have known
 1 *Ambas*, both Women
 2 *Dissimili*, in an unlike Thing
 3 *Sunt*, they are
 1 *Argumento*, in a Subject
 2 *Oratione*, in a Way of Writing
 1 *Stylo*, in Style
 3 *Convenerunt*, they have agreed
 4 *Fatetur*, he confesseth, or doth confess

V.

- 3 **T**ransfuisse, to have or had transferred
 4 *Usum*, a Man having used
 2 *Suis*, for his things, her things, or their things
 2 *Id*, that thing
 2 *Isti*, those Men
 3 *Vituperant*, they find fault with, or do find fault with
 3 *Factum*, a thing done
 4 *Contaminari*, to be jumbled together
 3 *Decere*, to become
 1 *Fabulas*, Plays
 3 *Faciunt*, they do
 3 *Intelligendo*, by understanding, or in being understood

VI.

- 1 **N**ihil, Nothing
 3 *Ut intelligant*, that they understand
 2 *Qui*, which Men, or who
 2 *Hunc*, this Man
 3 *Accusant*, they accuse, or do accuse
 1 *Nævium*, Nævius (a Man's Name)
 1 *Plautum*, Plautus (a Man's Name)
 2 *Noster*, our Man
 2 *Auctores*, Authors
 3 *Habet*, he hath
 4 *Æmulari*, to emulate
 1 *Negligentiam*, Negligence

VII.

- 2 **P**otius, a better thing
 2 *Istorum*, of those Men
 1 *Obscuram*, an obscure Woman
 1 *Diligentiam*, Diligence
 3 *Ut Quiescant*, that they be quiet

- 3 *Moneo*, I advise, or do advise
 3 *Ut desinant*, that they leave off, or do leave off
 3 *Maledicere*, to speak evil
 3 *Malefacta*, Things ill done
 3 *Noscant*, they may or can know
 2 *Sua*, his Things, her Things, or their Things
 2 *Favete*, favour you, or ye

VIII.

- 3 **A**deste, be present you, or ye
 1 *Æquo*, with an equitable Man
 1 *Animo*, with a Mind
 2 *Rem*, the Thing
 3 *Cognoscite*, take Cognifance of you, or ye
 3 *Pernoscatis*, you or ye may or can thoroughly know
 2 *Ecquid*, if any Thing
 2 *Spei*, of Hope
 3 *Sit*, it may or can be
 2 *Quas*, which Women, or whom
 3 *Faciet*, he shall or will make
 1 *Integro*, from a fresh Thing

IX.

- 1 **C**omœdias, Comedies
 3 *Spetanda*, Women to be beheld
 3 *Exigenda*, Women to be driven out
 2 *Vobis*, to you, or ye
 2 *Prius*, the former Thing
 2 *Istæc*, these Things
 3 *Auferte*, carry away you, or ye
 3 *Abite*, go away, you or ye
 1 *Sofia*, O Sofia (a Man's Name)
 3 *Adesdum*, be present you, or thou
 1 *Paucis*, in few Things
 3 *Volo*, I am willing
 3 *Dictum*,

X.

- 3 **D** *Idum*, a Thing said
 3 *Putat*, think you, or thou
 4 *Ut Curentur*, that they be taken
 Care of
 2 *Aliud*, another Thing
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 2 *Hec*, these Things
 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 2 *Mea*, my Woman
 2 *Ars*, Art
 3 *Efficere*, to effect
 2 *Amplius*, a larger Thing

XI.

- 1 **N** *ihil*, Nothing
 2 *Istac*, with this Woman
 2 *Opus*, Work
 2 *Rem*, a Thing
 3 *Paro*, I prepare, or do prepare
 2 *Te*, in you, or thee
 3 *Intellexi*, I have understood
 1 *Sitas*, Women seated
 2 *Fide*, with Fidelity
 2 *Taciturnitate*, with Taciturnity
 3 *Expecto*, I expect
 3 *Velis*, you may or can, thou
 may'st or can'st be willing

XII.

- 2 **E** *Go*, I
 3 *Emi*, I have bought
 1 *Parvulo*, from a very small Man
 2 *Clemens*, a gentle Woman
 3 *Ut fuerit*, that she hath been
 1 *Servitus*, Slavery
 3 *Scis*, you know or do know,
 thou knowest or dost know
 3 *Feci*, I have made
 3 *Esset*, you might, would, should,
 or could be, thou might'st,
 would'st, should'st, or could'st
 be

- 1 *Libertus*, a free'd Man
 2 *Ea*, those Things
 3 *Serviebas*, you served, or did
 serve, thou served'st or did'st
 serve

XIII.

- 2 **Q** *Uod*, which Thing
 3 *Habui*, I have had
 1 *Summum*, the highest Thing
 1 *Precium*, Price
 3 *Persolvi*, I have paid off
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 1 *Memoria*, in Memory
 3 *Habeo*, I have
 3 *Muto*, I change
 3 *Factum*, a Thing done
 3 *Gaudeo*, I am glad
 2 *Si quid*, if any Thing

XIV.

- 3 **F** *Eci*, I have done
 3 *Facio*, I do
 3 *Placeat*, it may, or can please
 2 *Simo*, O *Simo* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Id*, that thing
 1 *Gratum*, an acceptable Thing
 3 *Fuisse*, to have or had been
 1 *Gratiam*, Thanks
 2 *Mi*, to me
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Istac*, this Woman

XV.

- 2 **C** *ommemoratio*, a Mentioning
 2 *Immemoris*, of a Man
 unmindful
 1 *Benefici*, of a Kindness
 2 *Tu*, you or thou
 1 *Uno*, in one Thing
 3 *Dic*, tell you or thou

- 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 3 *Velis*, you may or can, thou
 may'st or canst be willing
 3 *Faciam*, I shall or will do
 1 *Primum*, the first Thing
 2 *Re*, in a Thing

XVI.

- 3 **P** *Radico*, I tell or do tell
 aforehand
 3 *Credis*, you believe, or do believe,
 thou believest, or do'st believe,
 2 *Has*, these Women
 3 *Sunt*, they are
 1 *Vera*, true Women.
 1 *Nuptia*, a Marriage
 3 *Simulas*, you pretend, or do
 pretend, thou pretendest, or
 do'st pretend
 2 *Omnem*, every Woman
 1 *Principio*, from the Beginning
 3 *Audies*, you shall or will hear,
 thou shalt or wilt hear
 2 *Eo*, by that Thing
 2 *Facto*, by a Thing agreed

XVII.

- 1 **G** *Nati*, of a Son
 1 *Vitam*, the Life
 1 *Consilium*, a Design
 2 *Meum*, my Thing
 3 *Cognosces*, you shall or will know,
 thou shalt or wilt know
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Pacere*, to do
 2 *Re*, in the Thing
 2 *Te*, you or thee
 3 *Velim*, I may, or can be willing
 3 *Excessit*, he hath gone out
 1 *Sofia*, O *Sofia* (a Man's Name)

XVIII.

- 2 **L** *Iberius*, a free-er Thing
 3 *Vivendi*, of living, or of
 being lived
 3 *Fuit*, she hath been
 2 *Potestas*, Power
 3 *Scire*, to know
 3 *Posses*, you might, would, should,
 or could, thou might'st, would'st,
 should'st, or could'st be able
 1 *Ingenium*, the Temper
 3 *Noscere*, to know
 2 *Metus*, Fear
 1 *Magister*, a Master
 3 *Prohibebant*, they hindered, or
 did hinder
 3 *Est*, it is

XIX.

- 2 **Q** *Uod*, which Thing
 1 *Plerique*, most Men
 2 *Omnes*, all Men
 3 *Faciunt*, they do
 1 *Adolescentuli*, little Youths
 2 *Aliquod*, something
 1 *Studium*, Study
 3 *Adjungant*, they may, or can
 join to
 3 *Alere*, to maintain
 2 *Canes*, Dogs
 4 *Venandum*, to hunt, or to be
 hunted
 2 *Horum*, of these Things

XX.

- 2 **I** *Lle*, he
 1 *Nihil*, Nothing
 1 *Cetera*, the other things
 3 *Studebat*, he studied or did study
 3 *Gaudebam*, I was glad
 1 *Injuria*, with Injury
 3 *Id*, that Thing

- 4 *Arbitror*, I suppose or do suppose
 3 *Esse*, to be
 2 *Utile*, an useful Thing
 2 *Nequid*, not any Thing
 3 *Erat*, she was

XXI.

- 2 **F** *Acile*, an easy Thing
 3 *Perferre*, to bear with
 4 *Pati*, to endure
 2 *Quibuscunque*, with what Men,
 or whomsoever
 1 *Una*, in one Woman
 2 *His*, to these Men
 2 *Sese*, himself, herself, or themselves
 3 *Dedere*, to give up
 4 *Obsequi*, to comply with
 1 *Studiis*, to Studies
 3 *Adversus*, a Man turned against
 2 *Nemini*, to no Body

XXII.

- 3 **P** *Reponens*, a Man setting before
 1 *Aliis*, to other Men
 1 *Invidia*, with Envy
 3 *Invenias*, you may or can, thou may'st or canst find
 3 *Laudem*, Praise
 1 *Amicos*, friendly Men
 3 *Pares*, you may or can, thou may'st or canst prepare
 3 *Instituit*, he hath instituted
 2 *Tempore*, in Time
 1 *Obsequium*, Complaisance
 2 *Veritas*, Truth
 3 *Pavit*, she brings forth, or doth bring forth

XXIII.

- 2 **M** *Ulier*, a Woman
 2 *Quadam*, a certain Woman

- 1 *Triennium*, the Space of Three Years

- 1 *Andro*, from *Andros*, (an Island)
 3 *Commigravit*, she hath removed
 1 *Vicina*, to the Neighbourhood
 4 *Cognatorum*, of Men Kin
 3 *Coacta*, a Woman compelled
 1 *Egregia*, with an extraordinary Woman
 2 *Ætate*, with an Age
 1 *Integra*, with an entire Woman
 4 *Vereor*, I am afraid

XXIV.

- 2 **N** *Equid*, lest any Thing
 1 *Andria*, the *Andrian* Woman
 3 *Apportet*, she may or can bring unto
 2 *Hæc*, this Woman
 1 *Vitam*, Life
 3 *Agebat*, she led, or did lead
 2 *Victum*, a Livelihood
 3 *Queritans*, a Woman getting
 3 *Accessit*, he hath come up
 1 *Pretium*, Price
 4 *Pollicens*, a Man promising
 1 *Unus*, one Man

XXV.

- 1 **A** *Lter*, the other Man
 1 *Ingenium*, the Temper
 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Omnium*, of all Men
 2 *Hominum*, of Men or Women
 2 *Labore*, from Labour
 2 *Lubidinem*, Lust
 3 *Accepit*, she hath received
 2 *Conditionem*, the Condition
 2 *Questum*, Gain
 3 *Occipit*, she takes up, or doth take up
 2 *Illam*, her

Amabant,

XXVI.

- 3 **A** *Mabant*, they loved, or
did love
2 *Forte*, by Chance
3 *Fit*, it is done
1 *Filium*, a Son
3 *Perduxere*, they have brought
along
2 *Secum*, with himself, herself,
or themselves
1 *Unâ*, in one Woman
3 *Esset*, he might, would, should,
or could be
2 *Meum*, my Man
2 *Egomet*, I my self
1 *Continuo*, in a continual Thing
4 *Captus est*, he hath been taken

XXVIII.

- 3 **H** *Abet*, he hath
3 *Observabam*, I observ-
ed, or did observe
2 *Illorum*, of them (*Men*)
1 *Servulos*, little Servants
3 *Venientes*, Men coming
3 *Abeuntes*, Men going away
1 *Puer*, O Boy
3 *Dic*, tell you, or thou
2 *Quis*, What Man, or who?
2 *Crysidem*, Chrysis (*a Woman's*
Name)
3 *Habuit*, he hath had
1 *Andria*, of the *Andrian* Woman

XXVIII.

- 2 **I** *D*, that Thing
3 *Erat*, it was
2 *Nomen*, the Name
3 *Teneo*, I hold, or do hold
1 *Phædrum*, Phædrus (*a Man's*
Name)
1 *Cliniam*, Clinia (*a Man's Name*)
3 *Dicebant*, they said, or did say

- 2 *Hi*, these Men
2 *Tres*, three Men
1 *Symbola*, a Scot or Club
3 *Dedit*, he hath given
3 *Cœnavit*, he hath supped

XXIX.

- 3 **G** *Audebam*, I was glad
1 *Alio*, in another Man
2 *Die*, in a Day
3 *Quærebam*, I enquired or did
enquire
3 *Comperiebam*, I found out, or did
find out
1 *Nilil*, nothing
1 *Pamphilum*, Pamphilus (*a Man's*
Name)
2 *Quidquam*, any Thing
3 *Attinere*, to appertain
3 *Spectatum*, a Man tried
3 *Putabam*, I thought, or did
think
1 *Magnum*, a great Thing

XXX.

- 1 **E** *Exemplum*, an Example
1 *Continentia*, of Conti-
nency
2 *Qui*, which Man, or who
4 *Conflitatur*, he is engaged with
2 *Ejusmodi*, of that Sort
4 *Commovetur*, he is wrought
upon
1 *Animus*, the Mind
2 *Eâ*, in that Women
2 *Re*, in a Thing
3 *Scias*, you may or can, thou
may'st or can'st know
3 *Posse*, to be able
3 *Habere*, to have

XXXI.

- 2 **I** *Psum*, the very Man
2 *Sua*, of his Woman, her
Woman, or their Woman
1 *Vita*

- 1 *Vita*, of Life
- 2 *Id*, that Thing
- 2 *Mihi*, to me
- 3 *Placebat*, it pleased, or did please
- 1 *Uno*, with one Thing
- 2 *Ore*, with a Mouth
- 2 *Omnes*, all Men
- 1 *Bona*, good Things
- 3 *Dicere*, to say
- 2 *Laudare*, to praise

XXXII.

- 1 **F** *Ortunas*, Fortunes
- 2 *Meas*, my Women
- 2 *Qui*, which Man or who
- 1 *Gnatum*, a Son
- 3 *Haberem*, I might, would, should, or could have
- 2 *Tali*, with such a Thing
- 1 *Ingenio*, with a Disposition
- 1 *Praditus*, a Man endued
- 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
- 2 *Opus*, Work
- 3 *Est*, it is
- 2 *Hac*, by this Woman

XXXIII.

- 1 **F** *Amâ*, by Fame
- 3 *Impulsus*, a Man pushed on
- 2 *Chremes*, Chremes (*a Man's Name*)
- 2 *Me*, me
- 3 *Venit*, he hath come
- 1 *Unicam*, an only Woman
- 1 *Gnatam*, a Daughter
- 2 *Suam*, his Woman, her Woman, or their Woman
- 2 *Dote*, with a Portion
- 1 *Filio*, to a Son
- 2 *Uxorem*, a Wife
- 1 *Daret*, he might, would, should, or could give

XXXIV.

- 3 **P** *Lacuit*, she hath pleased
- 3 *Despondi*, I have betrothed
- 2 *Hic*, this Man
- 1 *Nuptiis*, to the Wedding
- 4 *Dictus* he hath been said
- 2 *Dies*, a Day
- 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
- 3 *Obstat*, it hinders, or doth hinder
- 1 *Vera*, true Women
- 3 *Fiant*, they may or can be made or done
- 3 *Audies*, you shall or will, thou shalt or wilt hear
- 2 *Quibus*, in which Men, or whom

XXXV.

- 2 **A** *Cta sunt*, they have been acted (*those Things*)
- 2 *Chrysis*, Chrysis (*a Woman's Name*)
- 1 *Vicina*, a neighbouring Woman
- 4 *Moritur*, she dies, or doth die
- 3 *Factum*, a Thing done
- 3 *Beâsti*, you have blessed
- 3 *Metui*, I have feared
- 1 *Filius*, the Son
- 2 *Illis*, with them, (*Men*)
- 3 *Amabant*, they loved, or did love
- 1 *Unâ*, in one Woman
- 3 *Aderat*, he was present

XXXVI.

- 2 **F** *Requens*, a frequent Man
- 2 *Funus*, the Funeral
- 2 *Tristis*, a sad Man
- 3 *Placuit*, it hath pleased
- 2 *Id*, that thing
- 2 *Mihi*, to me
- 2 *Hic*, this Man

1 *Parva*,

- 1 *Parua*, of a small Woman
 2 *Consuetudinis*, of Acquaintance
 1 *Causâ*, for the Cause
 2 *Mortem*, Death
 3 *Fert*, he bears, or doth bear

XXXVII.

- 1 **Q**uid, what Thing
 2 *Ipse*, the very Man
 3 *Amasset*, he might, would,
 should or could had lovde
 3 *Faciet*, he shall or will do
 2 *Patri*, to a Father
 3 *Putabam*, I thought, or did
 think
 3 *Esse*, to be
 2 *Omnia*, all Things
 1 *Humani*, of a human Thing
 1 *Ingeni*, of a Temper
 1 *Animi*, of a Mind
 4 *Moror*, I delay, or do delay

XXXVIII.

- 2 **E**gommet, I my self
 2 *Ejus*, of that Man
 1 *Causâ*, for the Cause
 2 *Funus*, the Funeral
 3 *Prodeo*, I go forth, or do go
 forth
 1 *Nil*, nothing
 4 *Suspicans*, a Man suspecting
 1 *Mali*, of an evil Thing
 3 *Est*, it is
 3 *Scies*, you shall or will, thou
 shalt or wilt know
 4 *Effertur*, she carried out
 2 *Mulieres*, the Women

XXXIX.

- 2 **Q**UÆ, which Women, or
 who
 3 *Aderant*, they were present

- 2 *Forte*, by Chance

- 1 *Unam*, one Woman
 3 *Aspicio*, I behold, or do behold
 1 *Adolescentulam*, a Damsel
 3 *Bonâ*, with a good Woman
 2 *Voltu*, with a Countenance
 1 *Sofia*, O Sofia (a Man's Name)
 1 *Nihil*, nothing
 4 *Lamentari*, to lament
 4 *Visa est*, she hath been seen

XL.

- 1 **F**ormâ, with Beauty
 1 *Cateras*, the other Wo-
 men
 2 *Liberali*, with a gentile Woman
 3 *Accedo*, I come up to, or do
 come up to
 2 *Quæ*, what Woman, or who
 3 *Sit*, she may, or can be
 3 *Rogo*, I ask, or do ask
 2 *Sororem*, the Sister
 3 *Aiunt*, they say, or do say
 2 *Chrysidis*, of *Chrysis* (a Woman's
 Name)
 3 *Percussit*, it hath smote
 1 *Animum*, the Mind

XLI.

- 2 **H**OC, this Thing
 2 *Illud*, that
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Lacrume*, Tears
 3 *Timeo*, I fear, or do fear
 3 *Evadas*, you may or can, thou
 mayst or canst get to
 2 *Funus*, the Funeral
 4 *Sequimur*, we follow or do fol-
 low
 1 *Sepulchrum*, the Sepulchre
 3 *Venimus*, we have come
 2 *Ignem*, the Fire
 4 *Imposita est*, she hath been put
 on

4 *Fictur*

XLII.

- 4 **F** *Letur*, it is wept
 3 *Soror*, a Sister
 3 *Quam*, which Woman or whom
 3 *Dixi*, I have said
 1 *Flammam*, the Flame
 3 *Accessit*, she hath approached
 2 *Imprudentius*, an imprudenter thing
 1 *Periclo*, with Danger
 3 *Exanimatus*, half killed
 1 *Pamphilus*, Pamphilus (a Man's Name)
 3 *Amorem*, Love
 3 *Indicat*, he discovers, or doth discover

XLIII.

- 3 **A** *Ccurrit*, he runs up
 1 *Mediam*, the middle Woman
 2 *Mulierem*, the Woman
 4 *Complectitur*, he embraceth, or doth embrace
 2 *Mea*, O my Woman
 1 *Glycerium*, O *Glycerium* (a Woman's Name)
 3 *Inquit*, he saith, or doth say
 2 *Quid*, What Thing?
 3 *Agis*, you act or do act, thou actest or dost act
 2 *Te*, you or thee
 3 *Is*, you go or do go, thou goest or dost go
 3 *Perditum*, to destroy

XLIV.

- 2 **I** *Lla*, she
 3 *Consuetum*, a Man accustomed
 2 *Facile*, an easy Thing
 2 *Amorem*, Love
 4 *Flectit*, she hath cast along

- 3 *Cerneret*, you might, would, should, or could, thou might'st, would'st, should'st, or could'st see
 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
 2 *Eum*, that Man
 3 *Flens*, a Woman weeping
 3 *As*, you say or do say, thou say'st or dost say
 3 *Redeo*, I return, or do return
 4 *Iratus*, a Man being angry

XLV.

- 3 **F** *Erens*, a Man bearing
 3 *Objurgandum*, to chide, or to be chid
 1 *Cause*, for the Cause
 3 *Diceret*, he might, would, should, or could say
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Feci*, I have done
 4 *Commerui*, I have deserved
 3 *Peccavi*, I have done amiss
 2 *Pater*, O Father!
 2 *Que*, which Woman, or who
 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
 2 *Voluit*, she hath been willing

XLVI.

- 2 **I** *Gnem*, the Fire
 3 *Injicere*, to throw in
 3 *Prohibui*, I have hindred
 1 *Honesta*, an honourable Woman
 2 *Oratio*, a Discourse
 3 *Est*, she is
 3 *Putas*, you think or do think, thou thinkest or dost think
 2 *Illum*, him
 3 *Si Objurges*, if you chide or do chide, if thou chidest or dost chide
 1 *Vita*, to Life
 1 *Auxilium*, Aid
 3 *Tulit*, he hath brought

2 *Quia*,

XLVII.

- 3 **Q**uid, what Thing?
 2 *Facias*, you may or can,
 thou may'st or can'st do
 2 *Qui*, which Man or who
 3 *Dederit*, he might, would, should,
 or could have given
 1 *Damnum*, Damage
 1 *Malum*, an evil Thing
 3 *Venit*, he hath come
 2 *Chremes*, Chremes (*a Man's*
Name)
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Clamitans*, a Man bawling
 2 *Facinus*, an Action
 3 *Comperisse*, to have or had found
 out

XLVIII.

- 1 **P**amphilum, Pamphilus (*a*
Man's Name)
 2 *Uxore*, for a Wife
 3 *Habere*, to have
 2 *Hunc*, this Woman
 1 *Peregrinam*, an Outlandish Wo-
 man
 2 *Illud*, it
 3 *Negare*, to deny
 3 *Factum*, a Thing done
 3 *Instat*, he urgeth, or doth urge
 3 *Discedo*, I depart, or do depart
 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or them-
 selves
 1 *Filiam*, a Daughter

XLIX.

- 2 **N**egat, he may, or can deny
 3 *Daturum*, a Man about
 to give
 2 *Tute*, you your self, or thou
 thy self
 1 *Gnatum*, a Son
 2 *Vekemens*, a vehement Woman

- 1 *Causa*, a Cause
 3 *Objurgandum*, to chide, or to
 be chid
 2 *Qui*, for what Thing?
 2 *Ipse*, the very Man
 2 *Rebus*, to Things
 2 *Finem*, the End
 3 *Prescripsti*, you have prescribed,
 or thou hast prescribed

L.

- 2 **P**ater, O Father
 3 *Adest*, it is at hand
 1 *Alien*, by another Man
 2 *More*, by the Manner
 3 *Vivendum*, to live, or to be lived
 2 *Mihi*, to me
 3 *Sine*, suffer you, or thou
 2 *Meo*, by my Man
 1 *Vivere*, to live
 1 *Modo*, by the Measure
 4 *Relictus est*, he hath been left
 1 *Locus*, a Place

LI.

- 2 **A**morem, Love
 2 *Uxorem*, a Wife
 3 *Si nolit*, if he be unwilling
 3 *Ducere*, to marry
 2 *Ea*, that Woman
 2 *Illo*, from him
 3 *Animadvertanda*, a Woman to
 be called to account
 1 *Injuria*, an Injury
 3 *Est*, she is
 3 *Do*, I give, or do give
 1 *Falsas*, false Women
 1 *Nuptias*, a Marriage

LII.

- 1 **V**era, a true Woman
 3 *Objurgandi*, of chiding,
 or of being chid

1 *Causa*,

- 1 *Causa*, a Cause
 3 *Si denegat*, if he refuse, or do refuse
 1 *Davus*, Davus (*a Man's Name*)
 2 *Si quid*, if any Thing
 1 *Consilii*, of Counsel
 3 *Habet*, he hath
 3 *Consumat*, he may or can spend
 1 *Nihil*, nothing
 3 *Obfint*, they may, or can be prejudicial
 2 *Quem*, which Man, or whom

LIII.

- 2 **E**GO, I
 3 *Credo*, I believe. or do believe
 2 *Manibus*, with Hands
 2 *Pedibus*, with Feet
 2 *Omnia*, all Things
 3 *Facturum*, a Man about to do
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Incommodet*, he may or can incommode
 4 *Obsequatur*, he may or can gratify
 1 *Gnato*, to a Son
 3 *Rogas*, you ask, or do ask, thou askest, or dost ask
 1 *Mala*, a wicked Woman

LIV.

- 2 **M**Ent, a Spirit
 1 *Animus*, the Mind
 2 *Quem* which Man, or whom
 3 *Si sensero*, if I shall perceive
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 2 *Opus*, Work
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Verbis*, with words
 3 *Sin' eveniat*, but if it happen
 3 *Volo*, I am willing
 1 *Nihil*, Nothing
 1 *Mora*, of Delay

LV.

- 3 **S**IT, it may or can be
 3 *Restat*, he remains, or doth remain
 2 *Chremes*, Chremes (*a Man's Name*)
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 2 *Exorandus*, a Man to be prevailed on by Intreaty
 3 *Spero*, I hope or do hope
 3 *Confore*, to be brought about hereafter
 2 *Tuum*, your Thing, or thy Thing
 1 *Officium*, an Office
 2 *Has*, these Women
 3 *Ut adsimules*, that you pretend, or that thou pretendest
 1 *Nuptias*, a Wedding

LVI.

- 2 **U**T Perterrefacias, that you scare, or that thou scarest
 1 *Davum*, Davus (*a Man's Name*)
 1 *Filium*, a Son
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 2 *Illo*, with him
 1 *Consilii*, of Counsel
 2 *Captet*, he may or can take
 3 *Est*, it is
 3 *Curabo*, I shall or will take care
 3 *Eamus*, go we, or let us go
 4 *Sequar*, I shall or will follow
 1 *Dubium*, a doubtful Thing

LVII.

- 2 **U**Xorem, a Wife
 3 *Quin Nolit*, but he is unwilling
 3 *Timere*, to fear
 3 *Sensi*, I have perceived
 1 *Nuptias*, the Marriage
 2 *Futuras*, Women about to be
 3 *Audiuit*, he hath heard
 I
 2 *Ipse*,

- 2 *Ipse*, the very Man
 3 *Exit*, he comes out, or doth
 come out
 4 *Mirabar*, I wondered, or did
 wonder
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Abiret*, it might, would, should,
 or could go off

LVIII.

- 1 **H** *Eri*, of a Master
 2 *Lenitas*, the Lenity
 4 *Verebar*, I was afraid
 3 *Evaderat*, she might, would,
 should, or could get to
 2 *Qui*, which Man or who
 3 *Audierat*, he hath heard
 4 *Datumiri*, to be given hereafter
 1 *Filio*, to a Son
 2 *Suo*, to his Man, her Man, or
 their Man
 2 *Cuiquam*, to any Man
 2 *Nostrium*, of us
 1 *Verbum*, a word

LIX.

- 3 **F** *Ecit*, he hath made
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Tulit*, he hath borne
 3 *Faciet*, he shall, or will do
 4 *Opinor*, I suppose
 2 *Tuo*, with your, or thy Man
 1 *Magno*, with a great Thing
 2 *Voluit*, he hath been willing
 4 *Opinantes*, Men thinking
 4 *Duci*, to be led
 1 *Gaudio*, by Joy
 3 *Sperantes*, Men hoping

LX.

- 3 **A** *Moto*, with a Man removed
 2 *Mctu*, with Fear
 4 *Opprimi*, to be surprized
 3 *Esset*, it might, would, should,
 or could be

- 1 *Spatium*, Space
 3 *Cogitandi*, of thinking, or of
 being thought
 3 *Disturbandas*, Women to be dis-
 turbed
 2 *Nuptias*, the Wedding
 2 *Carnufex*, a Hangman
 2 *Qua*, what Things?
 4 *Loquitur*, he talks, or doth talk
 1 *Hervus*, a Master

LXI.

- 3 **E** *ST*, he is
 3 *Prævideram*, I had seen
 before
 1 *Dave*, O *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Me*, me
 2 *Hic*, this Man
 3 *Volt*, he is willing
 3 *Ais*, you say or do say, thou
 say'st or dost say
 2 *Re*, in a Thing
 3 *Rogas*, you ask, or do ask, thou
 askest or dost ask
 2 *Meum*, my Man
 2 *Rumor*, a Rumour
 2 *Id*, that Thing

LXII.

- 1 **P** *Opulus*, the People
 2 *Hoccine*, what this
 thing
 3 *Agis*, you act or do act, thou
 actest or dost act
 2 *Isfuc*, that same Thing
 3 *Exquirere*, to search out
 1 *Iniqui*, of an unreasonable Man
 2 *Patris*, of a Father
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 3 *Fecit*, he hath done
 1 *Nihil*, Nothing
 3 *Attinet*, it concerns, or doth
 concern
 2 *Tempus*, Time

LXIII.

LXIII.

- 2 **E** *AM*, that Woman
 2 *Rem*, a Thing
 3 *Tulit*, it hath suffered
 2 *Sivi*, I have allowed
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 3 *Expleret*, he might, would, should, or could fulfil
 2 *Suum*, his Man, her Man, or their Man
 2 *Dies*, a Day
 1 *Aliam*, another Woman
 1 *Vitam*, a Life
 3 *Adfert*, he brings or doth bring
 2 *Mores*, Manners

LXIV.

- 3 **P** *ostulat*, he requires, or doth require
 1 *Equum*, an equitable Thing
 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 1 *Dave*, O *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Redeat*, he may, or can return
 1 *Viam*, the Way
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Sit*, it may or can be
 2 *Omnes*, all Men
 2 *Qui*, which Men, or who

LXV.

- 2 **S** *ibi*, to himself, herself, or themselves
 4 *Dari*, to be given
 2 *Uxorem*, a Wife
 3 *Ferunt*, they bear, or do bear
 3 *Aliunt*, they say, or do say
 2 *Siquis*, if any Man
 1 *Magistrum*, Master
 3 *Cœpit*, he hath taken
 2 *Eam*, that Woman
 2 *Rem*, a Thing

- 1 *Improbam*, a wicked Man
 2 *Ipsum*, the very Man

LXVI.

- 1 **A** *Nimum*, the Mind
 1 *Egrotum*, a sick Man
 2 *Deteriorem*, a naughtier Woman
 2 *Partem*, a Part
 1 *Plerumque*, a Thing for the most part
 3 *Applicat*, he applies, or doth apply
 3 *Intelligo*, I understand, or do understand
 3 *Sum*, I am
 2 *OEdipus*, OEdipus (a Man's Name)
 3 *Vis*, you are willing, or thou art willing
 2 *Qua*, which Things
 3 *Restant*, they remain, or do remain

LXVII.

- 2 **M** *E*, me
 4 *Loqui*, to speak
 3 *Si sensero*, if I shall perceive
 2 *Quidquam*, any Thing
 2 *His*, in these Women
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 1 *Nuptiis*, in a Marriage
 1 *Fallacia*, of a Trick
 4 *Conari*, to endeavour
 3 *Fiant*, they may or can be made or done
 2 *Minus*, a less thing
 2 *Eâ*, in that Woman

LXVIII.

- 2 **R** *E*, in the Thing
 4 *Ostendi*, to be shown
 3 *Sis*, you may, or can be

- 1 *Callidus*, a cunning Man
 2 *Verberibus*, with Stripes
 3 *Cesum*, a Man cut
 1 *Pistrinum*, the Hand-mill
 1 *Dave*, O *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Dedam*, I shall or will deliver
 over
 2 *Necem*, Death
 2 *Lege*, with a Law
 2 *Omine*, with an Omen

LXIX.

- 2 **T***E*, you or thee
 3 *Exemerim*, I might,
 would, should, or could have
 taken out
 2 *Ego*, I
 3 *Molam*, I shall or will grind
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Intellexin'*, have you under-
 stood, or hast thou understood?
 2 *Ipsam*, the very Woman
 4 *Locutus*, a Man having spoken
 1 *Nibil*, nothing
 2 *Circuitione*, with a beating about
 the Bush
 4 *Ufus es*, you have used, or thou
 hast used

LXX.

- 3 **V***IS*, you are willing, or
 thou art willing
 2 *Facilius*, an easier Thing
 4 *Passus sim*, I might, would,
 should, or could have suffered
 2 *Re*, in a Thing
 4 *Deludier*, to be deluded,
 1 *Bona*, good Things
 1 *Verba*, Words
 3 *Quaeso*, I beseech or do beseech,
 3 *Irides*, you mock, or do mock,
 thou mockest, or dost mock
 3 *Fallis*, you cheat, or do cheat,
 thou cheatest, or dost cheat

- 3 *Dico*, I tell, or do tell
 3 *Facias*, you may or can do,
 thou may'st or canst do

LXXI.

- 2 **T***U*, you, or thou
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Dicas*, you may or can say,
 thou may'st or canst say
 3 *Pradictum*, a Thing told before
 hand
 3 *Cave*, beware you, or thou
 1 *Dave*, O *Davus*, a Man's Name)
 1 *Nibil*, Nothing
 1 *Loci*, of a Place
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Segnitia*, to Sloth
 1 *Quantum*, how great a Thing
 3 *Intellexi*, I have understood

LXXII.

- 2 **S***Enis*, of the old Man or
 Woman
 1 *Sententiam*, the Sentence
 1 *Nuptiis*, in the Marriage
 2 *Qua*, which Woman, or who
 2 *Astu*, by Craft
 4 *Providentur*, they are looked
 after
 2 *Me*, me
 1 *Herum*, the Master
 3 *Pessundabunt*, they shall or will
 undo
 2 *Quid*, what Thing
 3 *Agam*, I may or can act
 1 *Certum*, a resolved Thing

LXXIII.

- 1 **P***Amphilumne*, what Pam-
 philus? (a Man's Name)
 3 *Adjutem*, I may or can assist
 2 *Illum*, him
 3 *Relinquo*, I leave or do leave
 2 *Ejus*,

- 2 *Ejus*, of that Man
- 1 *Vita*, to the Life
- 3 *Timeo*, I fear, or do fear
- 4 *Opitutor*, I help or do help
- 2 *Hujus*, of this Man
- 1 *Minas*, Threats
- 1 *Verba*, Words
- 3 *Dare*, to give

LXXIV.

- 2 **D** *Difficile*, a difficult Thing
- 3 *Est*, it is
- 1 *Primum*, the first Thing
- 2 *Amore*, with Love
- 3 *Comperit*, he hath discovered
- 3 *Me*, me
- 3 *Servat*, he observes, or doth observe
- 2 *Nequam*, left any Woman
- 3 *Faciam*, I may or can do
- 1 *Nuptiis*, in the Wedding
- 1 *Fallaciam*, a Trick
- 3 *Si senserit*, if he shall perceive

LXXV.

- 3 **P** *Erui*, I have perished
- 4 *Libitum Fuerit*, it may or can list hereafter
- 1 *Causam*, a Cause
- 3 *Ceperit*, he may or can take hereafter
- 2 *Quo*, by what Thing
- 2 *Jure*, by Right
- 2 *Precipitem*, an headlong Man
- 1 *Pistrinum*, the Hand-mill
- 3 *Dabit*, he shall or will give
- 2 *Hec*, these Things
- 1 *Mala*, evil Things
- 2 *Mi*, to me

LXXVI.

- 3 **A** *Ccedit*, it is added
- 1 *Andria*, the *Andrian* Woman

- 2 *Ista*, that Woman
- 2 *Uxor*, a Wife
- 3 *Est*, she is
- 1 *Pamphilo*, by *Pamphilus*, (a Man's Name)
- 3 *Audireque*, and to hear
- 1 *Opera*, of Labour
- 1 *Pracium*, the Price
- 3 *Inceptio*, an Undertaking
- 2 *Amentium*, of Mad-Men
- 3 *Amantium*, of Men loving

LXXVII.

- 2 **Q** *Uidquid*, what thing soever
- 3 *Peperisset*, she might, would, should, or could had brought forth
- 3 *Decreverunt*, they have decreed
- 3 *Tollere*, to bring up
- 3 *Fingunt*, they feign, or do feign
- 2 *Quandam*, a certain Woman
- 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
- 1 *Fallaciam*, a Trick
- 2 *Civem*, a Citizen
- 1 *Atticam*, an *Attick* Woman
- 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
- 3 *Fuit*, he hath been

LXXVIII.

- 2 **S** *Enex*, an old Man or Woman
- 2 *Mercator*, a Merchant
- 2 *Navem*, a Ship
- 2 *Is*, that Man
- 3 *Fregit*, he hath broken
- 1 *Andrum*, *Andrus* (an Island)
- 1 *Insulam*, an Island
- 3 *Obiit*, he hath died
- 2 *Mortem*, Death
- 3 *Ejectam*, a Woman cast out
- 2 *Chrysidis*, of *Chrysis* (a Woman's Name)
- 2 *Patrem*, the Father

LXXIX.

- 3 **R** *Ecepisse*, to have or had received
 1 *Orbam*, a Woman bereft
 1 *Fabula*, Fables
 2 *Mihi*, to me
 3 *Fit*, it is made or done
 2 *Verisimile*, a likely Thing
 2 *Ipsis*, to the very Men
 4 *Commentum*, a Thing devised
 3 *Placet*, it pleaseth, or doth please
 4 *Egreditur*, she comes out, or doth come out
 1 *Forum*, the Market
 3 *Conveniam*, I may or can meet

LXXX.

- 1 **P** *Amphilum*, Pamphilus (a Man's Name)
 2 *Hac*, in this Woman
 2 *Re*, in a Thing
 2 *Pater*, a Father
 2 *Imprudentem*, an unwitty Man
 3 *Opprimat*, he may or can surprise
 3 *Audivi*, I have heard
 2 *Archilis*, O Archilis (a Woman's Name)
 1 *Lesbiam*, the Lesbian Woman
 4 *Adduci*, to be brought
 3 *Jubes*, you bid or do bid, thou biddest or dost bid
 2 *Illa*, she

LXXXI.

- 1 **T** *Ermulenta*, a drunken Woman
 3 *Est*, she is
 2 *Mulier*, a Woman
 3 *Cui*, to which Woman, or whom

- 2 *Committas*, you may or can intrust, thou may'st or canst intrust
 2 *Partu*, in the Birth
 2 *Eam*, that Woman
 3 *Adducam*, I shall or will bring
 2 *Importunitatem*, Importunity
 3 *Speſtate*, beheld you, or ye
 1 *Anicula*, of the little old Woman
 2 *Compotrix*, a She Pot-Companion

LXXXII.

- 1 **D** *I*, O Gods!
 3 *Date*, give you, or ye
 3 *Obsecro*, I beseech, or do beseech
 2 *Huic*, to this Woman
 3 *Pariundi*, of bringing forth, or of being brought forth
 2 *Illi*, to her
 1 *Allis*, in other Women
 2 *Potius*, a better Thing
 3 *Peccandi*, of doing amiss, or of being done amiss.
 1 *Locum*, a Place
 2 *Quidnam*, what Thing?
 1 *Pamphilus*, Pamphilus (a Man's Name)

LXXXIII.

- 3 **E** *Xanimatus*, a Man dismayed
 3 *Video*, I see, or do see
 4 *Vereor*, I am afraid
 3 *Siet*, it may or can be
 4 *Opperiar*, I shall or will stay
 3 *Sciam*, I may or can know
 1 *Turba*, a Disturbance
 3 *Adferat*, she may or can bring
 2 *Hocceine*, what this Thing?
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Humanum*, an human Thing
 3 *Factum*, a Thing done

3 *Inseptum*,

LXXXVI.

- 3 **I**nceptum, a Thing begun
 1 Officium, the Office
 2 Patris, of a Father
 2 Quid, what Thing?
 2 Illud, it
 1 Deum, of the Gods
 2 Hominum, of Men
 2 Fidem, Faith
 1 Contumelia, an abuse
 2 Uxorem, a Wife
 3 Decrerat, he had decreed
 3 Dare, to give

LXXXV.

- 2 **S**eſe, himſelf, herſelf, or
 themſelves
 2 Mi, to me
 3 Oportuit, it hath behoved
 3 Præſciſſe, to have or had known
 afore
 2 Prius, the former Thing
 3 Communicatum, a Thing com-
 municated
 1 Miſeram, a wretched Woman
 2 Quod, which Thing?
 1 Verbum, a Word
 3 Audio, I hear, or do hear
 2 Chremes, Chremes (a Man's
 Name)
 3 Denegarar, he had denied

LXXXVI.

- 3 **C**ommiſſurum, a Man about
 to entruſt
 1 Gnatam, a Daughter
 2 Suam, his Woman, her Wo-
 man, or their Woman
 2 Uxorem, a Wife
 2 Id, that Thing
 3 Mutavit, he hath changed
 1 Immutatum, an unalterable Man
 3 Videt, he ſees or doth ſee
 1 Opera m, Labour

- 3 Dat, he giveth, or doth give
 1 Glycerio, from Glycerium, (a
 Woman's Name)
 3 Abſtrabat, he may or can draw
 away

LXXXVII.

- 3 **F**It, it is made or done
 3 Pereo, I periſh, or do
 periſh
 2 Hominem, a Man or Woman
 1 Invenuſtum, an unlucky Man
 2 Infelicem, an unhappy Man
 2 Quenquam, any Man
 2 Ego, I
 3 Sum, I am
 1 Deum, of Gods
 2 Fidem, the Faith
 1 Nullon', what by nothing?
 2 Chremetis, of Chremes, (a Man's
 Name)

LXXXVIII.

- 3 **P**Acto, by a Thing agreed
 2 Affinitatem, Affinity
 2 Effugere, to eſcape
 3 Potero, I ſhall or will be able
 3 Quot, by how many Men
 1 Modis, by Manners
 3 Contemptus, a Man contemned
 3 Spretus, a Man deſpiſed
 3 Facta, things done
 3 Tranſacta, things diſpatched
 2 Omnia, all Things
 3 Repudiatuſ, a Man rejected

LXXXIX.

- 4 **R**Epetor, I am ſought again
 2 Quam, what Woman?
 2 Rem, a Thing
 2 Id, that Thing
 3 Eſt, it is
 2 Quod, which Thing

- 4 *Suspīcor*, I suspect or do suspect
 2 *Aliquid*, something
 1 *Monstri*, of a Monster,
 3 *Alunt*, they maintain, or do maintain
 2 *Nemini*, to no body
 4 *Obtrudi*, to be thrust upon

XC.

- 3 **P** *Otest*, she is able
 4 *Itur*, it is gone
 2 *Me*, me
 2 *Oratio*, a Discourse
 2 *Hec*, this Woman
 1 *Miseram*, a wretched Woman
 3 *Exanimavit*, she hath killed
 2 *Metu*, with Fear
 3 *Dicam*, I may or can say
 2 *Patre*, with a Father
 1 *Tantamne*, what so great a Woman?
 3 *Agere*, to act

XCI.

- 3 **P** *Rateriens*, a Man passing by
 1 *Forum*, the Market
 2 *Uxor*, a Wife
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 3 *Ducenda*, a Woman to be married
 1 *Pamphile*, O Pamphile, (a Man's Name)
 3 *Inquit*, he saith
 3 *Para*, prepare you, or thou
 3 *Abi*, go away you, or thou
 2 *Domum*, the House
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 4 *Visus est*, he hath been seen

XCII.

- 3 **D** *Icere*, to say
 1 *Cito*, in a quick thing
 3 *Suspende*, hang you, or thou
 3 *Obstupui*, I have been amazed

- 3 *Censen*, what do you think, or what dost thou think?
 1 *Ullum*, any thing
 2 *Me*, me
 1 *Verbum*, a Word
 3 *Potuisse*, to have or had been able
 4 *Proloqui*, to speak out
 1 *Causam*, a Cause
 3 *Falsam*, a Woman deceived

XCIII.

- 1 **I** *Niquam*, an unreasonable Woman
 3 *Obmutui*, I have become dumb
 2 *Prius*, a Thing before
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Rescissim*, I might, would, should, or could had come to know
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Facerem*, I might, would, should, or could do
 2 *Si quis*, if any Man
 3 *Roget*, he may or can ask
 2 *Aliquid*, some thing
 2 *Hoc*, this thing
 4 *Exsequar*, I shall or will execute

XCIV.

- 1 **T** *OT*, so many Women
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Impediunt*, they entangle, or do intangle
 1 *Cura*, Cares
 2 *Quae*, which Women
 2 *Meum*, my Man
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 3 *Trahunt*, they draw, or do draw
 2 *Amor*, Love
 1 *Nuptiarum*, of the Wedding
 2 *Solicitatio*, a Solicitation
 2 *Patris*, of a Father

2 *Leni*,

XCIV.

- 2 **L** *Eni*, with a gentle Man
 4 *Passus est*, he hath suffered
 2 *Quacunque*, what things soever
 1 *Libitum est*, it hath listed
 3 *Facere*, to do
 2 *Eine*, what to that Man?
 4 *Adverser*, I may or can oppose
 1 *Incertum*, an uncertain thing
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 2 *Agam*, I may or can act
 1 *Misera*, a wretched Woman
 3 *Timeo*, I fear, or do fear

XCVI.

- 2 **H** *Oc*, this thing
 2 *Accidat*, it may or can fall out
 2 *Peropus*, much Need
 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Ipsa*, with the very Woman
 2 *Me*, me
 2 *Aliquid*, something
 2 *Illa*, in her
 4 *Loqui*, to speak
 1 *Dubio*, in a doubtful thing
 1 *Animus*, the Mind
 1 *Momento*, by a Moment

XCVII.

- 4 **I** *Mpellitur*, it is shoved
 2 *Quis*, what Man or who?
 4 *Loquitur*, he speaketh or doth speak
 2 *Mysis*, O *Mysis*, (a Woman's Name)
 3 *Salve*, be safe you, or thou
 1 *Pamphile*, O *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Agit*, she acts, or doth act
 3 *Rogas*, do you ask, or dost thou ask?

- 2 *Dolore*, with Pain
 1 *Misera*, a wretched Woman
 2 *Die*, for a Day
 3 *Sunt Constituta*, they (Women) have been appointed

XCVIII.

- 1 **N** *Uptia*, a Wedding
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Timet*, she fears, or doth fear
 3 *Deseras*, you may or can forsake, thou may'st or can'st forsake
 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
 2 *Egone*, what I?
 2 *Istuc*, that thing
 4 *Conari*, to go about
 3 *Queam*, can I be able, or may I be able?
 2 *Illam*, that Woman
 4 *Decipi*, to be deceived
 3 *Sinam*, can I suffer, or may I suffer?

XCIX.

- 2 **Q** *UAE*, which Woman, or who
 2 *Suum*, his Man, her Man, or their Man
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 2 *Omnem*, every Woman
 1 *Vitam*, Life
 3 *Credidit*, she hath entrusted
 1 *Egregie*, O excellent Man
 2 *Uxore*, for a Wife
 3 *Habuerim*, I might, would, should, or could have had
 3 *Ejus*, of that Woman, or of her
 3 *Doctum*, a thing taught
 2 *Egestate*, by Poverty

C.

- 1 **I** *Ngenium*, the Disposition
 4 *Immutarier*, to be changed
 3 *Faciam*,

- 3 *Faciam*, I shall or will do
 4 *Vereor*, I am afraid
 2 *Te*, in you or thee
 1 *Solo*, in a Man alone
 3 *Sit*, it may or can be
 2 *Vim*, Violence
 3 *Queas*, you may or can be able,
 thou may'st or canst be able
 3 *Ferre*, to bear
 2 *Consuetudo*, Familiarity
 2 *Amor*, Love

CI.

- 2 **P** *Udor*, Shame
 3 *Commoveat*, it may or
 can move
 3 *Servem*, I may or can keep
 2 *Fidem*, the Promise
 1 *Unum*, one Thing
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Scio*, I know or do know
 4 *Meritam esse*, to have or had
 deserved, (spoken of a Woman)
 2 *Memor*, a mindful Man
 2 *Sui*, of himself, of herself, or
 of themselves
 2 *Myfis*, O *Myfis*, (a Woman's
 Name)
 2 *Miki*, to me

CII.

- 3 **S** *Cripta*, Things written
 2 *Illa*, those Things
 3 *Dicta*, Things said
 3 *Sunt*, they are
 1 *Animo*, in a Mind
 2 *Chrysidis*, of *Chrysis*, (a Woman's
 Name)
 1 *Glycerio*, from *Glycerium*, (a Wo-
 man's Name)
 4 *Moriens*, a Woman dying
 3 *Vocat*, she calls or doth call
 3 *Accessi*, I have gone to
 2 *Vos*, you or ye
 3 *Semota*, Woman put aside

CIII.

- 2 **N** *OS*, we
 1 *Soli*, Men alone
 3 *Incipit*, she begins or doth begin
 2 *Mi*, O my Man
 1 *Pamphile*, O *Pamphilus*! (a Man's
 Name)
 2 *Hujus*, of this Woman
 1 *Formam*, the Beauty
 2 *Ætatem*, the Age
 3 *Vides*, you see or do see, thou
 seest or doest see
 1 *Utreque*, both Women
 3 *Res*, Things
 2 *Utiles*, useful Women

CIV.

- 1 **P** *Udicitiam*, Chastity
 4 *Tutandam*, a Woman to
 be defended
 3 *Sient*, they may or can be
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 1 *Dextram*, a right Woman
 2 *Ingenium*, Good-nature
 2 *Tuum*, your Thing, or thy Thing
 2 *Fidem*, Faith
 2 *Solitudinem*, Solitude
 4 *Obtestor*, I conjure, or do conjure
 3 *Segreges*, you may or can separate
 thou may'st or canst separate

CV.

- 3 **D** *Eseras*, you may or can
 forsake, thou may'st or
 canst forsake
 1 *Germani*, of a Brother by the
 same Father and Mother
 2 *Fratris*, of a Brother
 1 *Dilexi*, I have loved
 2 *Loco*, in the Place
 2 *Hæc*, this Woman
 1 *Solum*, a Man alone

- 2 *Fecit*, she hath made
2 *Maximi*, of the greatest Thing
1 *Morigera*, a complaisant Woman
3 *Fuit*, she hath been
2 *Rebus*, in Things

CVI.

- 2 **O** *Mnibus*, in all Women
2 *Te*, you, or thee
2 *Isti*, to her
1 *Virum*, a Husband
3 *Do*, I give or do give
1 *Amicum*, a Friend,
2 *Tutorem*, a Guardian
2 *Patrem*, a Father
1 *Bona*, good Things
2 *Nostra*, our Things
3 *Committo*, I commit, or do commit
2 *Tue*, to your Woman, or to thy Woman

CVII.

- 3 **M** *Ando*, I entrust, or do entrust
2 *Fidei*, to Faith
2 *Hanc*, this Woman
2 *Mi*, to me
2 *Manum*, the Hand
2 *Mors*, Death
1 *Continuo*, with a continual Thing
2 *Ipsam*, her herself
3 *Accepi*, I have received
3 *Acceptam*, a Woman received
3 *Servabo*, I shall or will keep
2 *Illa*, from her

CVIII.

- 2 **O** *Bstetricem*, the Midwife
3 *Arcesso*, I go to call, or do go to call
3 *Propera*, make haste you or thou

- 3 *Audin'*, do you hear, or dost thou hear?
1 *Verbum*, a Word
1 *Unum*, one Thing
3 *Cave*, beware you, or thou
1 *Nuptiis*, from the Wedding
1 *Morbum*, the Disease
3 *Teneo*, I understand or do understand
2 *Quid*, what Thing?
3 *Ais*, dost thou say, or do you say

CIX.

- 1 **B** *Yrrhia*, O *Byrrhia* (a Man's Name)
4 *Datur*, is she given
2 *Illa*, she
1 *Pamphilo*, to *Pamphilus*, (a Man's Name)
3 *Nuptum*, to be married
3 *Est*, it is
3 *Scis*, do you know, or dost thou know?
1 *Forum*, a Market
3 *Audiui*, I have heard
1 *Misero*, to a wretched Man
2 *Mibi*, to me
2 *Spe*, in hope

CX.

- 2 **T** *Imore*, in Fear
4 *Attentus Fuit*, he hath been stretched
4 *Adempta est*, she hath been taken away
1 *Lassus*, a weary Man
1 *Cura*, with care
3 *Confectus*, a Man spent
3 *Stupet*, it is stupified
3 *Quaeso*, I beseech, or do beseech
1 *Charine*, O *Charinus*, (a Man's Name)
2 *Id*, that Thing

3 *Fieri*,

- 3 *Fieri*, to be done
2 *Quod*, which Thing

CXI.

- 3 **V** *I* S, you are willing, or thou art willing
3 *Potest*, it is able
1 *Nihil*, Nothing
1 *Aliud*, another thing
1 *Philumenam*, *Philumena*, (a Woman's Name)
1 *Quanto*, by how great a thing
2 *Satius*, a better Thing
2 *Te*, you or thee
3 *Dare*, to give
2 *Istum*, that Man
2 *Amorem*, Love
1 *Animo*, from the Mind

CXII.

- 3 **A** *Moveas*, you may or can drive away, thou may'st or canst drive away
2 *Quam*, which Woman
2 *Id*, that Thing
4 *Loqui*, to speak
2 *Libido*, Passion
4 *Incendatur*, it may or can be inflamed
2 *Tua*, your Woman, or thy Woman
2 *Omnes*, all Men
3 *Valemus*, we are well
3 *Reſta*, Things ruled
1 *Conſilia*, Counſels
1 *Ægrotis*, to ſick Men

CXIII.

- 3 **D** *Amus*, we give, or do give
2 *Tu*, you, or thou
3 *Sis*, you may or can be, thou may'st or canst be
3 *Sentias*, you may or can think, thou may'st or canst think

- 3 *Age*, do you, or thou
3 *Lubet*, it pleaseth or doth please
1 *Pamphilum*, *Pamphilus*, (a Man's Name)
3 *Video*, I ſee, or do ſee
4 *Experiri*, to try
1 *Certum*, a Thing certain
2 *Prius*, a former Thing
3 *Pereo*, I periſh

CXIV.

- 2 **Q** *Uid*, what Thing?
2 *Hic*, this Man
2 *Ipsam*, him himſelf
3 *Orabo*, I ſhall or will entreat
3 *Supplicabo*, I ſhall or will ſupplicate
2 *Amorem*, Love
2 *Meum*, my Man
3 *Credo*, I believe, or do believe
3 *Impetrabo*, I ſhall or will obtain
1 *Aliquot*, ſome Men
1 *Nuptiis*, to the Wedding
3 *Prodat*, he may or can put off

CXV.

- 2 **D** *Ies*, Days
3 *Fiet*, it ſhall or will come to paſs
2 *Aliquid*, ſomething
3 *Spero*, I hope or do hope
2 *Id*, that Thing
1 *Nihil*, nothing
3 *Eſt*, it is
1 *Byrrhia*, O *Byrrhia* (a Man's Name)
2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
4 *Videtur*, doth it ſeem?
3 *Adeon*, what do I go up to?
4 *Arbitretur*, he may or can think

CXVI.

- 2 **S** *Ibi*, to himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves
3 *Paratum*, a Man prepared
3 *Mœchum*,

- 3 *Mæchum*, an Adulterer
 2 *Illam*, her
 3 *Duxerit*, he may or can marry hereafter
 3 *Abin'*, what do you go away, or dost thou go away?
 1 *Malam*, an evil Woman
 2 *Rem*, a Thing
 2 *Suspicionem*, with Suspicion
 2 *Istac*, with that Woman
 2 *Scelus*, O Rogue
 3 *Video*, I see, or do see

CXVII.

- 3 *Salve*, be safe you, or thou
 1 *Pamphile*, O *Pamphilus*, (a Man's Name)
 2 *Te*, you or thee
 3 *Advenio*, I come or do come up
 2 *Spem*, Hope
 2 *Salutem*, Health
 1 *Auxilium*, Assistance
 3 *Expetens*, a Man desiring
 1 *Locum*, a Place
 3 *Habeo*, I have
 1 *Copiam*, Power
 2 *Quidnam*, what Thing?

CXVIII.

- 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Uxorem*, the Wife
 3 *Ducis*, do you marry, or dost thou marry
 3 *Aliunt*, they say, or do say
 2 *Id*, that Thing, or it
 3 *Facis*, you do, or thou dost
 1 *Postremum*, the last Thing
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Vides*, you see or do see, thou see'st or dost see
 4 *Vereor*, I am afraid
 3 *Dicere*, to tell
 1 *Huic*, to him

CXIX.

- 3 *DIC*, tell you or thou
 3 *Quaeso*, I beseech or do beseech
 1 *Byrrhia*, O *Byrrhia* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Sponsam*, a Woman betrothed
 2 *Tuam*, your Woman, or thy Woman
 3 *Amat*, he loveth, or doth love
 2 *Iste*, he
 3 *Sentit*, he thinks, or doth think
 2 *Amplius*, a larger thing
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 3 *Fuit*, hath it been?

CXX.

- 1 *Charine*, O *Charinus* (a Man's Name)
 1 *Nil*, Nothing
 3 *Vellem*, I might, would, should, or could be willing
 1 *Amicitiam*, Friendship
 2 *Amorem*, Love
 3 *Obsecro*, I intreat, or do intreat
 1 *Principio*, in the Beginning
 3 *Ducas*, you may or can marry, thou may'st or canst marry
 3 *Dabo*, I shall or will give
 2 *Id*, it
 3 *Potes*, you are able, or thou art able
 1 *Nuptie*, a Wedding

CXXI.

- 2 *HÆ*, these Women
 3 *Sunt*, they are
 2 *Cordi*, to a Heart
 1 *Aliquot* some Men
 2 *Dies*, Days
 3 *Profer*, put off you, or thou
 4 *Proficiscor*, I go, or do go
 2 *Aliquo*,

- 2 *Aliquo*, in some Man
 3 *Videam*, I may or can see
 3 *Audi*, hear you or thou
 2 *Ego*, I
 1 *Officium*, the Part

CXXII.

- 1 **L** *Iberi*, of a Free-man
 2 *Hominis*, of a Man
 3 *Puto*, I think or do think
 2 *Is*, he
 1 *Nil*, nothing
 3 *Promereat*, he may or can de-
 serve
 1 *Gratie*, to a Favour
 4 *Apponi*, to be put to
 2 *Sibi*, to himself, herself, or
 themselves
 1 *Nuptias*, the Wedding
 3 *Effugere*, to avoid
 2 *Istas*, those Women

CXXIII.

- 3 **M** *Allo*, I am more willing
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 4 *Adipiscier*, to obtain
 3 *Redidisti*, you have restored, or
 thou hast restored
 1 *Animum*, the Life
 2 *Quid*, any Thing
 3 *Potes*, you are able, or thou art
 able
 2 *Hic*, this Man
 1 *Byrrhia*, *Byrrhia* (a Woman's Name)
 3 *Facite*, do you or ye
 3 *Fingite*, feign you or ye
 4 *Invenite*, invent you or ye

CXXIV.

- 3 **E** *Fficite*, bring about you or
 ye
 2 *Qui*, by which Thing
 4 *Detur*, she may or can be given
 2 *Ego*, I

- 2 *Id*, that thing
 3 *Agam*, I shall or will do
 3 *Habeo*, I have
 1 *Davum*, *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 1 *Optime*, O best Man
 3 *Video*, I see or do see
 1 *Consilio*, in Advice
 3 *Sum*, I am

CXXV.

- 2 **T** *U*, you or thou
 2 *Quidquam*, any Thing
 1 *Nil*, nothing
 2 *Opus*, a necessary thing
 4 *Sciri*, to be known
 3 *Fugin'*, Do you fly? Or dost
 thou fly?
 3 *Lubens*, a willing Man
 1 *Di*, O Gods
 1 *Boni*, O good Men
 3 *Porto*, I bring or do bring
 3 *Inveniam*, shall I find, or will I
 find?
 1 *Pamphilum*, *Pamphilus*, (a Man's
 Name)

CXXVI.

- 2 **M** *Etum*, Fear
 2 *Quo*, in which Man
 3 *Est*, he is
 3 *Adimam*, he may or can take away
 3 *Expleam*, I may or can fill
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 1 *Gaudio*, with Joy
 1 *Letus*, a glad Man
 3 *Nescio*, I know not
 3 *Hac*, these Things
 3 *Rescivit*, he hath heard
 2 *Ego*, I

CXXVII.

- 3 **C** *Redo*, I believe, or do believe
 3 *Audierit*, he may or can
 hear hereafter
 2 *Sibi*, to himself, herself, or them-
 selves
 3 *Parat*, I

- 3 *Paratas*, Women prepared
 1 *Nuptias*, the Wedding
 3 *Audin'*, do you hear, or dost thou hear?
 2 *Tu*, you or thou
 2 *Illum*, him
 1 *Toto*, in a whole Thing
 1 *Oppido*, in a Town
 3 *Exanimatum*, a Man half dead
 4 *Quarere*, to seek

CXXVIII.

- 3 **Q** *Ueram*, shall I seek, or will I seek?
 2 *Quo*, in what Thing
 1 *Primum*, the first Thing
 3 *Intendam*, shall I go, or will I go?
 3 *Cessas*, do you loiter or dost thou loiter?
 4 *Alloqui*, to speak to
 3 *Abeo*, I go away or do go away
 1 *Dave*, O *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 4 *Ades*, be present you or thou
 3 *Resiste*, stop thou, or you
 2 *Homo*, a Man
 3 *Est*, is he?

CXXIX.

- 2 **M** *E*, me
 1 *Pamphile*, O *Pamphilius* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Te Ipsum*, you your self, or thee thy self (a Man)
 1 *Ambo*, both Men
 3 *Volo*, I am willing
 3 *Perii*, I am ruined
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Audi*, hear you or thou
 3 *Timeas*, you may or can fear
 3 *Scio*, I know or do know
 2 *Mea*, my Woman
 1 *Dubio*, in a doubtful Thing

CXXX.

- 2 **Q** *Uid*, what Thing?
 1 *Nuptie*, a Wedding
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Obtundis*, you tire out, or do tire out, thou tirest out, or dost tire out
 3 *Intelligo*, I understand, or do understand
 3 *Paves*, you fear or do fear, thou fearest or dost fear
 3 *Ducas*, you may or can marry, thou may'st or canst marry
 2 *Illam*, her
 2 *Rem*, the Thing
 3 *Tenes*, you hold or do hold, thou holdest or dost hold
 2 *Istuc*, that Thing
 2 *Ipsum*, the very Thing

CXXXI.

- 1 **N** *IL*, Nothing
 1 *Pericli*, of Danger
 5 *Est*, it is
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Vide*, see you, or thou
 3 *Obsecro*, I beseech, or do beseech
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 3 *Hoc*, from this Thing
 3 *Libera*, deliver you, or thou
 1 *Miserum*, a wretched Man
 2 *Metu*, from Fear
 2 *Uxorem*, a Wife

CXXXII.

- 3 **D** *AT*, he giveth, or doth give
 2 *Chremes*, *Chremes*, (a Man's Name)
 2 *Qui*, by what Thing?
 3 *Scis*, do you know, or dost thou know?
 2 *Tuus*, your Man, or thy Man
 2 *Pater*, a Father

3 *Prabendit*,

- 3 *Prebendit*, he taketh aside, or doth take aside
 3 *Ait*, he saith, or doth say
 1 *Alia*, other things
 1 *Multa*, many things
 3 *Narrandi*, of telling, or of being told
 1 *Locus*, a Place.

CXXXIII.

- 1 **C**ontinuo, in a continual thing
 2 *Te*, you or thee
 3 *Properans*, a Man hastening
 3 *Percurro*, I run with full Speed, or do run with full Speed
 1 *Forum*, the Market
 3 *Dicam*, I may or can tell
 2 *Hec*, these things
 3 *Invenio*, I find, or do find
 3 *Ascendo*, I go up, or do go up
 2 *Quendam*, a certain Man
 3 *Excelsum*, a Man raised high
 3 *Circumspicio*, I look about, or do look about

CXXXIV.

- 2 **F**orte, by chance
 3 *Video*, I see, or do see
 3 *Byrrhiam*, *Byrrhia*, (a Man's Name)
 3 *Rogo*, I ask or do ask
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 1 *Molestum*, a troublesome thing
 2 *Quid*, what thing?
 3 *Agam*, I may or can do
 3 *Redeunti*, to a Man returning
 2 *Ipsa*, from the very Woman
 2 *Re*, from a thing
 3 *Incidit*, it falls into, or doth fall into

CXXXV.

- 2 **S**uspicio, a Suspicion
 1 *Paululum*, a little thing
 1 *Opsoni*, of Food
 2 *Tristis*, a sad Man

- 3 *Improviso*, from a thing unforeseen
 1 *Nuptia*, a Wedding
 3 *Cohærent*, they agree or do agree
 2 *Isthuc*, that thing
 2 *Chremem*, *Chremes*, (a Man's Name)
 2 *Illo*, in that thing
 3 *Advenio*, I come to, or do come to
 2 *Solitudo*, a Solitude

CXXXVI.

- 1 **O**stium, a Door
 2 *Id*, that thing
 3 *Gaudeo*, I am glad
 3 *Reſte*, O Man ruled
 3 *Dicis*, you say or do say, thou say'st or doſt say
 3 *Perge*, go on thou, or you
 3 *Maneo*, I tarry, or do tarry
 3 *Introire*, to go in
 2 *Neminem*, no one
 3 *Video*, I see, or do see
 1 *Matronam*, a Matron
 1 *Nullam*, no Woman

CXXXVII.

- 2 **Æ**dibus, in the House
 1 *Nil*, Nothing
 1 *Ornati*, of Furniture
 3 *Acceſſi*, I have gone up to
 3 *Introſpexi*, I have looked in
 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
 1 *Magnum*, a great thing
 1 *Signum*, a Sign
 4 *Videntur*, do they seem?
 3 *Convenire*, to agree
 2 *Hec*, these things
 1 *Nuptiis*, to the Wedding

CXXXVIII.

- 4 **O**pinor, I think or do think
 1 *Dave*, O *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Narrat*,

3 *Narras*, do you say, or dost thou say?

4 *Reſte*, O Man ruled

1 *Reſ*, a Thing

3 *Eſt*, it is

1 *Puerum*, the Boy

3 *Abiens*, a Man going away

3 *Conveni*, I have met

1 *Chremis*, of *Chremes* (a Man's Name)

1 *Olera*, Pot-herbs

1 *Piſciculos*, little Fiſhes

CXXXIX.

1 **O** *Bolo*, for one Penny Farthing
1 *Cœnam*, the Supper

1 *Seni*, to the old Man

4 *Liberatus ſum*, I have been delivered

2 *Tua*, by your Woman, or thy Woman

2 *Nullus*, no Man

2 *Quid*, what Thing?

2 *Huic*, to him

2 *Illam*, her

3 *Dat*, he giveth, or doth give

2 *Ridiculum*, O ridiculous Thing

1 *Caput*, O Head

CXL.

2 **N** *Eceſſe*, a neceſſary Thing
3 *Sit*, it may or can be

2 *Te*, you, or thee

1 *Uxorem*, a Wife

3 *Ducere*, to marry

3 *Vides*, you ſee or do ſee, thou ſee'ſt or doſt ſee

1 *Amicos*, the Friends

3 *Oras*, you entreat or do entreat, thou entreateſt or doſt entreat

3 *Ambis*, you court or do court, thou courteſt or doſt court

3 *Mones*, you adviſe or do adviſe, thou adviſeſt or doſt adviſe

3 *Ibo*, I ſhall or will go

2 *Me*, me

CXLI.

1 **S** *PES*, Hope

2 *Hæc*, this Woman

4 *Fruſtrata eſt*, ſhe hath diſappointed

3 *Vale*, farewel you, or thou

2 *Quid*, what Thing?

2 *Sibi*, to himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves

3 *Volt*, he is willing

1 *Pater*, a Father

3 *Simulat*, he pretends, or doth pretend

3 *Dicam*, I ſhall or will tell

2 *Id*, that Thing

3 *Succenſeat*, he may or can be angry

CXLII.

3 **D** *AT*, he giveth, or doth give

2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee

1 *Uxorem*, a Wife

1 *Chremes*, O *Chremes* (a Man's Name)

2 *Ipfus*, he himſelf

3 *Effè*, to be

2 *Injurius*, an unjuſt Man

4 *Videatur*, he may or can ſeem

1 *Injuria*, with Wrong

2 *Prius*, the former Thing

2 *Tuum*, your Man, or thy Man

2 *Seſe*, himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves

CXLIII.

3 **H** *Abeat*, he may or can have
1 *Animum*, a Mind

1 *Nuptias*, the Wedding

3 *Perſpexerit*, he might, would, ſhould, or could have ſeen through

3 *Negaris*, you may or can deny hereafter

3 *Ducere*, to marry

K

1 *Cul-*

- 1 *Culpam*, the Fault
 3 *Transferet*, he shall or will transfer
 2 *Illæ*, those Women
 3 *Fient*, they shall or will be made
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Vis*, are you willing, or art thou willing?

CXLIV.

- 1 **P** *Atiar*, shall I suffer, or will I suffer?
 1 *Pater*, a Father
 3 *Est*, he is
 1 *Pamphile*, O *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Difficile*, a difficult Thing
 2 *Hæc*, this Woman
 1 *Sola*, a Woman alone
 1 *Mulier*, a Woman
 4 *Dictum*, the Thing said
 3 *Factum*, a Thing done
 3 *Invenierit*, he may or can find hereafter
 2 *Aliquam*, some Woman

CXLV.

- 1 **C** *Ausam*, a Pretence
 3 *Ejiciat*, he may or can cast out
 1 *Oppido*, from the Town
 2 *Cito*, with a quick Thing
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Faciam*, shall I do, or will I do
 1 *Dave*, O *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Dic*, tell you, or thou
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 3 *Ducturum*, a Man about to marry
 3 *Nega*, deny you, or thou
 3 *Suadere*, to persuade

CXLVI.

- 3 **N** *Oli*, be unwilling you, or thou
 2 *Ea*, from that Woman

- 1 *Re*, from a Thing
 3 *Fiat*, it may or can come to pass
 3 *Vide*, see you, or thou
 2 *Illæ*, from that Woman
 4 *Excludar*, I may or can be shut out
 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 4 *Opinor*, I suppose, or do suppose
 3 *Dicturum*, a Man about to say
 1 *Patrem*, a Father

CXLVII.

- 3 **D** *Ucas*, you may or can marry, thou may'st or can'st marry
 3 *Volo*, I am willing
 1 *Uxorem*, a Wife
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 3 *Inquires*, you shall or will say, thou shalt or wilt say
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Furgabit*, he shall or will chide
 3 *Reddes*, you shall or will make, thou shalt or wilt make
 2 *Certa*, certain Things
 1 *Consilia*, Resolutions
 3 *Sient*, they may or can be
 2 *Omni*, with every Thing

CXLVIII.

- 1 **P** *Erich*, with Danger
 2 *Hocce*, this Thing
 1 *Dubium*, a doubtful Thing
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Chremes*, *Chremes* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Det*, he may or can give
 1 *Gnatam*, a Daughter
 2 *Ea*, with that Woman
 3 *Minueris*, you may or can change hereafter, thou may'st or can'st change hereafter
 2 *Quæ*, which Things
 3 *Facis*, you do, or thou dost
 2 *Suam*, his Woman, her Woman, or their Woman

CXLIX.

CXLIX.

- 3 **M** *Utet*, he may or can change
 1 *Sententiam*, an Opinion
 1 *Patri*, to a Father
 3 *Dic*, tell you, or thou
 3 *Velle*, to be willing
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 2 *Jure*, with Reason
 4 *Iraſci*, to be angry
 3 *Queat*, he may or can be able
 3 *Speras*, you hope or do hope,
 thou hopeſt or doſt hope
 3 *Propulſabo*, I ſhall or will keep off
 2 *Facile*, an eaſy Thing

CL.

- 1 **U** *Xorem*, a Wife
 2 *His*, with theſe Men
 1 *Moribus*, with Manners
 3 *Dabit*, he ſhall or will give
 2 *Nemo*, No-body
 2 *Inopem*, a poor Woman
 3 *Inveniet*, he ſhall or will find
 4 *Corrumpti*, to be debauched
 3 *Sinat*, he may or can ſuffer
 2 *Æquo*, with a contented Man
 1 *Animo*, with a Mind
 3 *Ferre*, to bear

CLI.

- 3 **A** *Ccipiet*, he ſhall or will find
 3 *Negligentem*, a Man neg-
 lecting
 3 *Feceris*, you may or can make
 hereafter
 2 *Aliam*, another Woman
 2 *Oſioſus*, a Man at leiſure
 3 *Quæret*, he ſhall or will ſeek
 2 *Aliquid*, ſomething
 3 *Acciderit*, it may or can happen
 hereafter
 3 *Credis*, do you think, or doſt thou
 think?
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Eſt*, it is
 3 *Vide*, ſee you, or thou

CLII.

- 2 **Q** *Uo*, in what Thing
 3 *Inducas*, you may or can
 lead, thou may'ſt or can'ſt lead
 3 *Taces*, do you hold your Peace?
 or doſt thou hold thy Peace?
 3 *Dicam*, I ſhall or will tell
 1 *Puerum*, a Boy
 3 *Reſciſcat*, he may or can come to
 know
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 2 *Illa*, from her
 1 *Cautio*, Care
 4 *Pollicitus ſum*, I have promiſed
 3 *Suſcepturum*, a Man about to bring
 up
 1 *Facinus*, an Action

CLIII.

- 2 **A** *Udax*, a bold Thing
 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
 1 *Fidem*, a Promiſe
 2 *Sibi*, to himſelf, herſelf, or them-
 ſelves
 3 *Obſecravit*, ſhe hath beſought
 3 *Sciret*, ſhe might, would, ſhould,
 or could know
 3 *Deſerturum*, a Man about to for-
 ſake
 3 *Darem*, I might, would, ſhould,
 or could give
 4 *Curabitur*, it ſhall or will be taken
 care of
 1 *Pater*, a Father
 3 *Adeſt*, he is preſent
 3 *Carve*, take care you, or thou

CLIV.

- 2 **T** *E*, you, or thee
 3 *Eſſe*, to be
 2 *Triſtem*, a ſad Man
 3 *Sentiat*, he may or can perceive
 3 *Reviſo*, I come back to ſee
 K 2 2 *Quid*,

- 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Agant*, they may or can do
 3 *Captent*, they may or can take
 1 *Consili*, of Counsel
 3 *Dubitāt*, he doubts, or doth doubt
 3 *Ducturum*, a Man about to marry
 3 *Venet*, he cometh, or doth come

CLV.

- 4 **M** *Editatus*, a Man having
 meditated
 2 *Solo*, from a Man alone
 1 *Loco*, from a Place
 1 *Orationem*, a Discourse
 3 *Sperat*, he hopeth, or doth hope
 3 *Invenisse*, to have or had found
 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or them-
 selves
 3 *Differat*, he may or can confound
 3 *Face*, do you, or thou
 3 *Sies*, you may or can be, thou
 may'ſt or can'ſt be
 3 *Poſſim*, I may or can be able
 3 *Crede*, believe you, or thou

CLVI.

- 2 **H** *Oc*, this Thing
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 3 *Inquam*, I ſay, or do ſay
 1 *Pamphile*, O *Pamphilus* (a Man's
 Name)
 2 *Tecum*, with you or thee
 3 *Commutatūrum eſſe*, to exchange
 hereafter
 1 *Patrem*, a Father
 2 *Unum*, one Thing
 1 *Verbum*, a Word
 3 *Dices*, you ſhall or will ſay, thou
 ſhalt or wilt ſay
 3 *Ducere*, to marry in
 4 *Relictis*, with Things left

CLVII.

- 1 **R** *Ebus*, with Things
 3 *Juſſit*, he hath com-
 manded

- 3 *Obſervare*, to obſerve
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Ageret*, he might, would, ſhould,
 or could do
 1 *Nuptiis*, in the Wedding
 3 *Scirem*, I might, would, ſhould,
 or could know
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Venientem*, a Man coming
 4 *Sequor*, I follow, or do follow
 2 *Ipſum*, him himſelf
 3 *Video*, I ſee, or do ſee

CLVIII.

- 1 **D** *Avo*, with *Davus*
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 2 *Utrumque*, each Man
 3 *Adeſſe*, to be preſent
 3 *Serva*, obſerve you, or thou
 3 *Improvifo*, in a Thing unforeſeen
 3 *Reſpice*, look back you, or thou
 1 *Pater*, O Father
 2 *Probe*, O good Man
 1 *Uxorcm*, a Wife
 3 *Ducas*, you may or can marry,
 thou may'ſt or can'ſt marry
 3 *Dixi*, I have ſaid

CLIX.

- 3 **V** *Olo*, I am willing
 2 *Noſtræ*, to our Woman
 1 *Parti*, to a Part
 3 *Timeo*, I fear, or do fear
 2 *Quid*, what Thing
 3 *Reſpondeat*, he may or can an-
 ſwer
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 3 *Erit*, it ſhall or will be
 2 *Me*, me
 1 *Mora*, a Delay
 3 *Obmutuit*, he hath been dumb
 3 *Facis*, you do, or thou do'ſt

CLX.

- 3 **D** *Ecet*, it becometh or doth
 become
 2 *Iſthuc*,

- 2 *Istuc*, that Thing
- 2 *Quod*, which Thing
- 3 *Postulo*, I demand, or do demand
- 3 *Impetro*, I obtain, or do obtain
- 1 *Gratia*, with fair Means
- 3 *Sum*, I am
- 2 *Verus*, a true Man
- 1 *Herus*, a Master
- 3 *Audio*, I hear, or do hear
- 1 *Uxore*, from a Wife
- 3 *Excidit*, he hath lost

CLXI.

- 3 **I**, Go you or thou
- 1 *Mora*, in a Delay
- 1 *Opus*, Need
- 2 *Nullane*, what in no Woman?
- 2 *Re*, in a Thing
- 1 *Homini*, to a Man
- 2 *Cuiquam*, to any Man
- 2 *Illud*, that Thing
- 1 *Volgo*, by the common People
- 4 *Dici*, to be said
- 3 *Solet*, it is accustomed
- 2 *Omnes*, all Men

CLXII.

- 2 **S***ibi*, to himself, herself, or themselves
- 3 *Malle*, to be more willing
- 2 *Melius*, a better Thing
- 3 *Esse*, to be
- 2 *Alteri*, to another Man
- 2 *Ego*, I
- 3 *Vidi*, have seen
- 1 *Virginem*, a Virgin
- 1 *Forma*, in Beauty
- 2 *Bona*, in a good Woman
- 3 *Memini*, I remember, or do remember
- 2 *Quo*, for which Thing

CLXIII.

- 3 **Æ***quior*, a more favourable Man

- 1 *Pamphilo*, to *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
- 2 *Illam*, her
- 1 *Somnis*, in Sleep
- 4 *Amplecti*, to embrace
- 3 *Maluit*, he hath been more willing
- 3 *Renunciabo*, I shall or will carry back Word
- 2 *Hoc*, for this Thing
- 1 *Malo*, for an evil Thing
- 3 *Det*, he may or can give
- 3 *Credit*, he believeth, or doth believe
- 2 *Aliquam*, some Woman

CLXIV.

- 1 **F***allaciam*, a Trick
- 3 *Portare*, to bring
- 2 *Ea*, for that Woman
- 3 *Restitisse*, to have or had stopped
- 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
- 1 *Davus*, *Davus* (a Man's Name)
- 3 *Narrat*, he saith, or doth say
- 1 *Nihilne*, what Nothing?
- 3 *Expectabam*, I expected, or did expect
- 1 *Spem*, Hope
- 3 *Evenit*, it hath happened
- 3 *Sentio*, I perceive, or do perceive

CLXV.

- 2 **H***OC*, this Thing
- 2 *Male*, O evil! Man
- 3 *Habet*, it hath
- 1 *Virum*, the Man
- 2 *Potin'*, what a Man able?
- 3 *Es*, are you, or art thou?
- 2 *Mibi*, to me
- 3 *Dicere*, to tell
- 2 *Facilius*, an easier Thing
- 2 *Illi*, to him
- 2 *Quidpiam*, any Thing
- 1 *Nuptiæ*, a Wedding

CLXVI.

- 2 **H** *Ujusce*, of this Woman
 1 *Consuetudinem*, the Acquaintance
 1 *Hospitæ*, of a Stranger (a Woman)
 1 *Nilil*, nothing
 1 *Bidui*, of two Days Space
 3 *Nostin'*, what do you understand, or dost thou understand?
 3 *Desinet*, it shall or will cease
 2 *Eam*, that Woman
 2 *Secum*, with himself, herself, or themselves
 1 *Rem*, the Thing
 3 *Reputavit*, he hath considered
 3 *Recta*, in a Woman ruled

CLXVII.

- 1 **V** *IA*, in a Way
 3 *Laudo*, I commend, or do commend
 3 *Licitum est*, it hath been lawful
 2 *Illi*, to him
 1 *Ætas*, Age
 3 *Tulit*, it hath suffered
 3 *Anavit*, he hath loved
 3 *Cavit*, he hath taken care
 1 *Infamie*, to Infamy
 3 *Effet*, it might, would, should, or could be
 1 *Virum*, a Man
 2 *Fortem*, a strong Man

CLXVIII.

- 3 **D** *Ecet*, it becometh, or doth become
 2 *Uxore*, with a Wife
 2 *Opus*, Need
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 3 *Appulit*, he hath applied
 2 *Subtristis*, a Man a little sad
 4 *Visu' est*, he hath seemed

- 2 *Mibi*, to me
 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
 1 *Rem*, a Thing
 3 *Succenset*, he is angry a little
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee

CLXIX.

- 2 **Q** *Uidnam*, what Thing?
 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Puerile*, a childish Thing
 1 *Nilil*, Nothing
 3 *Dic*, tell you, or thou
 3 *Ait*, he saith, or doth say
 2 *Parce*, O sparing Man
 3 *Facere*, to make
 1 *Sumptum*, Expence
 2 *Mene*, what me
 3 *Inquit*, he saith, or doth say
 1 *Drachmis*, for Groats.

CLXX.

- 4 **O** *Psonatus est*, he hath catered
 2 *Decem*, for ten Women
 1 *Filio*, to a Son
 4 *Videtur*, doth he seem?
 1 *Uxorem*, a Wife
 3 *Dare*, to give
 3 *Vocabo*, shall I invite, or will I invite?
 1 *Cœnam*, the Supper
 2 *Meorum*, of my Men
 2 *Æqualium*, of Men equal
 2 *Potissimum*, the chiefest Thing
 3 *Dicendum*, a Thing to be said

CLXXI.

- 3 **S** *Iet*, it may or can be
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 3 *Laudo*, I commend, or do commend
 3 *Tace*, hold your Peace you, or thou
 3 *Commovi*, I have troubled
 2 *Ego*,

- 2 *Ego*, I
 2 *Istæc*, these Things
 4 *Rege*, a Man ruled
 3 *Fiant*, they may or can be done
 3 *Videro*, I may or can see hereafter
 2 *Quidnam*, what Thing?
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing

CLXXII.

- 1 **R** *EI*, of a Thing
 3 *Volt*, he is willing
 1 *Veterator*, a crafty Knave
 2 *Sibi*, to himself, herself, or themselves
 1 *Mali*, of an evil Thing
 2 *Quidquam*, any Thing
 2 *Caput*, the Head
 3 *Dixti*, you have said, or thou hast said
 1 *Lesbia*, O *Lesbia* (a Woman's Name)
 2 *Fidelem*, a faithful Man
 1 *Mulieri*, to a Woman
 3 *Invenias*, you may or can find

CLXXIII.

- 1 **A** *Ndria*, from an *Andrian* Woman
 1 *Ancilla*, from a Servant Maid
 2 *Hæc*, this Woman
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Narras*, do you say, or dost thou say?
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Pamphilus*, *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Dicit*, doth she say?
 3 *Firmavit*, he hath confirmed
 1 *Fidem*, the Promise
 4 *Facta sit*, she might, would, should, or could have been made
 3 *Peperisset*, she might, would, should, or could had brought forth

CLXXIV.

- 3 **J** *Ussit*, he hath commanded
 4 *Tolli*, to be brought up
 1 *Jupiter*, O *Jupiter* (the Name of a God)
 2 *Ego*, I
 3 *Audio*, do I hear
 4 *Actum est*, it hath been acted
 1 *Vera*, true Things
 3 *Prædicat*, she saith, or doth say
 1 *Ingenium*, the Disposition
 2 *Adolescentis*, of the young Man
 1 *Optimum*, the best Thing
 4 *Sequere*, follow you, or thou

CLXXV.

- 1 **M** *Ora*, in a Delay
 2 *Illi*, to her
 3 *Sis*, you may or can be, thou may'st or can'st be
 4 *Sequor*, I follow, or do follow
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 1 *Remedium*, a Remedy
 2 *Huic*, to this Thing
 1 *Malo*, to an evil Thing
 3 *Inveniam*, shall I find, or will I find?
 2 *Demens*, a mad Man
 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
 3 *Sensi*, I have perceived

CLXXVI.

- 2 **S** *Tolidus*, a foolish Man
 3 *Ait*, doth he say?
 4 *Adfertur*, it is brought to
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 1 *Fallacia*, a Trick
 3 *Simulant*, they pretend, or do pretend
 3 *Parere*, to bring forth
 1 *Chremetem*, *Chremes* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Absterreant*, they may or can frighten

- 1 *Juno*, O *Juno* (the Name of a Goddeſs)
 3 *Fer*, bring you, or thou
 1 *Opem*, Help

CLXXVII.

- 3 **S***Erva*, ſave you, or thou
 3 *Obſecro*, I beſeech, or do beſeech
 2 *Cito*, in a quick Thing
 1 *Oſium*, the Door
 3 *Audiuit*, ſhe hath heard
 3 *Stare*, to ſtand
 4 *Diviſa ſunt*, they (Things) have been divided
 1 *Temporibus*, in Times
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 1 *Dave*, O *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Hæc*, theſe Things
 2 *Inmemores*, unmindful Men

CLXXVIII.

- 1 **D***iſcipuli*, Scholars
 2 *Ego*, I
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Narres*, you may or can ſay
 3 *Nescio*, I know not, or do not know
 2 *Imparatum*, a Man unprepared
 2 *Veris*, in true Women
 1 *Nuptiis*, in a Wedding
 4 *Adortus eſſet*, he might, would, ſhould, or could have ſet upon
 3 *Redderet*, he might, would, ſhould, or could reſtore
 1 *Periclo*, to Danger
 3 *Fit*, it is done

CLXXIX.

- 1 **P***Ortu*, in a Port
 3 *Navigo*, I fail, or do fail
 1 *Archillis*, O *Archillis* (a Woman's Name)

- 2 *Quæ*, which Things
 3 *Adſolent*, they are uſual
 3 *Oportent*, they are neceſſary
 1 *Signa*, Signs
 1 *Salus*, Health
 3 *Eſſe*, to be
 2 *Omnia*, all Things
 2 *Huic*, to this Woman
 3 *Video*, I ſee, or do ſee

CLXXX.

- 3 **F***AC*, do you, or thou
 2 *Iſthæc*, that Woman
 3 *Lavet* ſhe may or can bathe
 3 *Juſſi*, I have commanded
 2 *Ei*, to her
 3 *Date*, give you or ye
 3 *Bibere*, to drink
 2 *Quantum*, how great a Thing
 3 *Imperavi*, I have commanded
 2 *Ego*, I
 4 *Revertor*, I return, or do return
 1 *Puer*, a Boy

CLXXXI.

- 4 **N***atus eſt*, he hath been born
 1 *Pamphilo*, to *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
 1 *Deos*, the Gods
 3 *Quæſo*, I pray, or do pray
 3 *Sit*, he may or can be
 2 *Superſtes*, a Man that outliveth
 2 *Iſſe*, he himſelf
 1 *Ingenio*, in a Diſpoſition
 2 *Bona*, in a good Thing
 2 *Huic*, to this Woman
 4 *Veritus eſt*, he hath been afraid
 2 *Optumæ*, to the beſt Woman

CLXXXII.

- 3 **F***Acere*, to do
 2 *Adoleſcenti*, to a young Woman
 1 *Injuriam*, an Injury

2 *Quis*,

- 1 *Quis*, what Man, or who?
 3 *Credat*, he may or can believe
 3 *Norit*, he may or can know here-
 after
 2 *Tu*, you or thee
 4 *Ortum esse*, to have or had risen
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Imperabat*, she commanded, or
 did command
 2 *Opus*, Need
 3 *Facto*, in a Thing done

CLXXXIII.

- 1 **P***uerperæ*, to a Woman in
 Childbed
 4 *Egressa est*, she hath come out
 2 *Illis*, to those Women, or to
 them
 3 *Sunt*, they are
 3 *Clamat*, she crieth, or doth cry
 1 *Davus*, *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 4 *Contemnor*, am I contemned?
 2 *Idoneus*, a fit Man
 4 *Videor*, do I seem?
 3 *Fallere*, to deceive
 3 *Incipere*, you may or can begin
 4 *Metui*, to be feared

CLXXXIV.

- 4 **V***idear*, I may or can seem
 2 *Certe*, O certain Man
 3 *Resciverim*, I might, would,
 should, or could have come to
 know
 2 *Hic*, this Man
 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or them-
 selves
 2 *Ipsum*, he himself
 3 *Fallit*, he deceiveth, or doth de-
 ceive
 2 *Ego*, I
 3 *Edixin'*, what have I charged?
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee

- 4 *Interminatus sum*, have I threat-
 ened?
 3 *Faceres*, you might, would,
 should, or could do, thou
 might'st, would'st, should'st,
 or could'st do

CLXXXV.

- 2 **Q***UID*, what Thing?
 3 *Rettulit*, hath it signi-
 fied?
 3 *Credon'*, what do I believe?
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Peperisse*, to have or had brought
 forth
 1 *Pamphilo*, by *Pamphilus* (a Man's
 Name)
 3 *Teneo*, I perceive, or do per-
 ceive
 3 *Erret*, he may or can mistake
 3 *Agam*, I shall or will do
 3 *Habeo*, I have
 3 *Taces*, do you hold your Peace,
 or dost thou hold thy Peace?
 4 *Renunciata sint*, they (Things)
 might, would, should, or could
 have been told

CLXXXVI.

- 3 **F***Ore*, to be hereafter
 2 *Mihin'*, what to me
 2 *Quisquam*, any Man
 2 *Tute*, you yourself
 3 *Intellexti*, you have understood,
 or thou hast understood
 4 *Adsimulari*, to be pretended
 4 *Irrideor*, I am laughed at
 4 *Renunciatum est*, it hath been
 told
 2 *Istæc*, that Woman
 3 *Incidit*, it hath fallen into
 1 *Suspicio*, a Suspicion
 3 *Noram*, I knew, or did know

CLXXXVII.

CLXXXVII.

- 3 **D**icas, you may or can say,
thou may'st or can'st say
4 *Factum*, a Thing done
2 *Id*, that Thing
1 *Consilio*, by Counsel
2 *Meo*, by my Man
3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
3 *Pernosti*, you have known perfectly,
ly, or thou hast known perfectly
2 *Qualis*, what Sort of Woman
3 *Sim*, I may or can be
1 *Simo*, O *Simo* (a Man's Name)
2 *Quid*, any Thing
3 *Narrare*, to tell

CLXXXVIII.

- 3 **O**ccæpi, I begin, or do begin
2 *Continuo*, in a continual Thing
4 *Dari*, to be given
2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
1 *Verba*, Words
3 *Genſes*, you think or do think,
thou thinkeſt or doſt think
4 *Falſa*, in a Thing deceived
1 *Nihil*, Nothing
3 *Mutare*, to mutter
3 *Audeo*, I dare, or do dare
2 *Hoc*, this Thing
2 *Ego*, I

CLXXXIX.

- 3 **S**CIO, I know, or do know
2 *Unam*, one Thing
2 *Neminem*, No-body
3 *Peperiffe*, to have or had brought
forth
3 *Intellextin'*, what have you under-
ſtood, or haſt thou under-
ſtood?
1 *Nibilo*, by nothing
3 *Deferent*, they ſhall or will
bring
1 *Puerum*, the Boy

- 1 *Oſtium*, the Door
2 *Id*, that Thing, or it
3 *Renuntio*, I tell or do tell
1 *Here*, O Maſter

CXC.

- 3 **F**uturum, a Thing about to be
3 *Sis*, you may or can be,
thou may'st or can'st be
3 *Sciens*, a Man knowing
2 *Tu*, you, or thou
2 *Hoc*, this Thing
2 *Mibi*, to me
2 *Posterius*, a latter Thing
3 *Dicas*, you may or can ſay, thou
may'st or can'st ſay
1 *Darvi*, of *Darus* (a Man's Name)
4 *Factum*, a Thing done
1 *Consilio*, by the Advice
1 *Opinionem*, an Opinion

CXCI.

- 2 **T**UAM, your Woman, or
thy Woman
4 *Esſe amotam*, to have or had been
removed (ſpoken of a Woman)
3 *Volo*, I am willing
2 *Id*, that Thing, or it
3 *Scis*, do you know, or doſt thou
know?
3 *Audi-vi*, I have heard
3 *Credo*, I believe, or do believe
1 *Multa*, many Things
3 *Concurrunt*, they concur, or do
concur
2 *Qui*, by which Thing
1 *Conjecturam*, Conjecture
3 *Facio*, I make, or do make

CXCII.

- 1 **P**Rimum, the firſt Thing
2 *Hæc*, this Woman
2 *Se*, himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves
1 *Pamphilo*,

1 *Pamphilo*, by *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)

- 3 *Dixit*, she hath said
- 3 *Effē*, to be
- 4 *Inventum est*, it hath been found
- 4 *Falsum*, a Thing deceived
- 3 *Videt*, she seeth, or doth see
- 1 *Nuptias*, the Wedding
- 1 *Domi*, of a House
- 4 *Apparari*, to be prepared

CXCIII.

- 4 **M** *Issa est*, she hath been sent
- 1 *Ancilla*, an Handmaid
- 2 *Obstetricem*, the Midwife
- 3 *Accersitum*, to go to call
- 2 *Eam*, that Woman
- 1 *Puerum*, a Boy
- 3 *Adferet*, she might, would, should, or could bring
- 3 *Fit*, it is done
- 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
- 3 *Ut videas*, that you see, or that thou seest
- 1 *Nil*, Nothing
- 4 *Moventur*, they are disturbed

CXCIV.

- 1 **N** *Uptiæ*, a Wedding
- 2 *Quid*, What Thing?
- 3 *Ais*, do you say? or do dost thou say?
- 3 *Intellexeras*, you had understood, or thou had'st understood
- 1 *Consilii*, of a Design
- 3 *Capere*, to take
- 3 *Dixti*, you have said, or thou hast said
- 1 *Pamphilo*, to *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
- 2 *Illā*, from her
- 3 *Abstraxit*, he hath drawn off
- 2 *Ego*, I
- 2 *Omnes*, all Men

CXCV.

- 3 **S** *Cimus*, we know, or do know
- 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
- 3 *Amārit*, he might, would, should, or could have loved
- 2 *Sibi*, to himself, herself, or themselves
- 1 *Uxorem*, a Wife
- 3 *Expetit*, he desires, or does desire
- 2 *Id*, that Thing
- 3 *Da*, give you, or thou
- 1 *Negoti*, of Business
- 2 *Tu*, you or thou
- 2 *Idem*, the same Man
- 2 *Has*, these Women

CXCVI.

- 1 **N** *Uptiæ*, a Wedding
- 3 *Perge*, go on you, or thou
- 3 *Facis*, you do, or thou do'st
- 3 *Spero*, I hope
- 3 *Adjuturos*, Men about to assist
- 1 *Deos*, the Gods
- 3 *Abi*, go away you, or thou
- 2 *Me*, me
- 4 *Opperire*, wait for you, or thou
- 2 *Quod*, which Thing
- 2 *Parato*, for a Thing provided
- 2 *Opus*, Need

CXCVII.

- 3 **E** *ST*, it is
- 3 *Para*, provide you, or thou
- 2 *Impulit*, he has prevailed upon
- 2 *Hæc*, these Things
- 3 *Crederem*, I might, would, should, or could believe
- 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
- 3 *Dixit*, he has said
- 3 *Sint*, they may or can be
- 2 *Vera*, true Things

2 *Omnia*,

- 2 *Omnia*, all Things
 3 *Pendo*, I value, or do value
 2 *Illud*, it

CXCVIII.

- 2 **M** *Ibi*, to me
 2 *Multo*, by many a
 Thing
 2 *Maximum*, the greatest Thing
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 4 *Pollicitus est*, he hath promised
 2 *Ipsus*, the very Man
 1 *Gnatus*, the Son
 1 *Chremem*, *Chremes* (a Man's
 Name)
 3 *Conveniam*, I shall or will dis-
 course
 3 *Orabo*, I shall or will beg
 1 *Uxorem*, a Wife
 2 *Id*, that Thing

CXCIC.

- 3 **I** *Mpetro*, I obtain, or do obtain
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Malim*, I may or can be more
 willing
 2 *Has*, these Women
 1 *Nuptias*, the Wedding
 1 *Dubium*, a doubtful Thing
 3 *Si nolit*, if he is unwilling
 2 *Eum*, that Man
 2 *Merito*, with a Thing deserved
 3 *Possim*, I may or can be able
 3 *Cogere*, to compel
 1 *Tempore*, in Time

CC.

- 2 **I** *Psum*, the very Man
 3 *Jubeo*, I bid, or do bid
 1 *Chremetem*, *Chremes* (a Man's
 Name)
 2 *Teipsum*, you the very Man
 3 *Quærebam*, I sought, or did seek

- 2 *Ego*, I
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 2 *Optato*, in a Thing wished for
 3 *Advenis*, you come, or do come
 2 *Aliquot*, some Men
 3 *Adiere*, they have come up to
 4 *Auditum*, a Thing heard

CCI.

- 2 **Q** *UI*, which Man, or who
 3 *Aiebant*, they said, or
 dia say
 1 *Filiam*, a Daughter
 2 *Meam*, my Woman
 3 *Nubere*, to marry a Man
 2 *Tuo*, to your Man, or thy Man
 1 *Gnato*, to a Son
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Viso*, I go to see, or do go to see
 2 *Tune*, whether you, or thou?
 2 *Illi*, they (Men)
 3 *Insaniant*, they may or can be
 mad

CCII.

- 3 **A** *Usculta*, hearken you, or
 thou
 2 *Paucis*, in a few Things
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 2 *Ego*, I
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 3 *Velim*, I may or can be willing
 3 *Quæris*, you seek, or do seek
 3 *Scies*, you shall or will know
 4 *Loquere*, speak you, or thou
 1 *Deos*, the Gods
 3 *Ora*, I beg, or do beg
 2 *Nostram*, our Woman

CCIII.

- 1 **A** *Micitiam*, Friendship
 2 *Quæ*, which Woman, or
 who

2 *Incepta*,

- 2 *Incepta*, a Woman begun
 2 *Parvis*, from little Men
 1 *Ætate*, with Age
 3 *Accrevit*, she has grown up
 2 *Unicam*, an only Woman
 1 *Gnatam*, a Daughter
 2 *Tuam*, your Woman, or thy Woman
 1 *Gnatum*, the Son
 2 *Meum*, my Man
 4 *Servandi*, of a Man to be preserved

CCIV.

- 2 **T** *Ibi*, to you, or thee
 1 *Potestas*, the Power
 2 *Summa*, the highest Woman
 4 *Datur*, she is given
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Adjuves*, you may or can assist, thou may'st or can'st assist
 2 *Hac*, in this Woman
 1 *Re*, in a Thing
 1 *Nuptiæ*, the Wedding
 3 *Fuerant*, they had been
 2 *Futura*, Women about to be
 3 *Ut fiant*, that they may be made, or done

CCV.

- 3 **O** *Bsecra*, beseech you, or thou
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Orando*, by begging, or by being begged
 3 *Quasi oporteat*, as if it is fit
 2 *Alium*, another Man
 3 *Censes*, you think, or do think
 3 *Dabam*, I gave, or did give
 1 *Rem*, the Thing
 2 *Utrique*, to either Man
 3 *Est*, it is
 4 *Accersi*, to be sent for
 3 *Tube*, order you, or thou

CCVI.

- 2 **E** *A*, from that Woman
 2 *Plus*, more
 2 *Mali*, of an evil Thing
 3 *Oro*, I beg, or do beg
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 2 *Commune*, a common Thing
 3 *Consulas*, you may or can consult, thou may'st or can'st consult
 2 *Illa*, she
 2 *Tua*, your Woman, or thy Woman
 3 *Quasi sit*, as if she is
 1 *Pamphili*, of Pamphilus (a Man's Name)
 2 *Ego*, I

CCVII.

- 3 **S** *IM*, I may or can be
 1 *Pater*, a Father
 3 *Volo*, I am willing
 3 *Postulo*, I require, or do require
 3 *Fiat*, it may or can be done
 3 *Postulem*, I may or can require
 2 *Ipsa*, the very Woman
 1 *Res*, the Thing
 3 *Moneat*, she may or can advise
 2 *Quid*, what Thing
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Iræ*, Anger

CCVIII.

- 1 **G** *Lycerium*, *Glycerium* (a Woman's Name)
 1 *Gnatum*, a Son
 3 *Audio*, I hear, or do hear
 2 *Magnæ*, great Women
 3 *Sperem*, I may or can hope
 3 *Posse*, to be able
 4 *Avelli*, to be plucked asunder
 1 *Fabulæ*, Stories
 3 *Ut dicam*, that I tell, or do tell
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 3 *Amantium*, of loving Men
 1 *Amoris*, of Love

CCIX.

CCIX.

- 1 **I**ntegratio, a Renewing
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Oro*, I beg, or do beg
 3 *Ut eamus*, that we go, or do go
 1 *Tempus*, Time
 4 *Datur*, it is given
 2 *Ejus*, of that Man
 1 *Lubido*, Lust
 4 *Oclusa est*, she has been shut out
 1 *Contumeliis*, with Reproaches
 2 *Harum*, of these Women
 1 *Scelera*, Wickednesses

CCX.

- 1 **L**acrime, Tears
 2 *Confictæ*, Woman feigned
 1 *Dolis*, with Tricks
 3 *Reducunt*, they bring back, or do bring back
 2 *Ægrotum*, a sick Man
 1 *Uxorem*, a Wife
 3 *Demus*, let us live
 3 *Spero*, I hope, or do hope
 1 *Consuetudine*, by Acquaintance
 1 *Conjugio*, by Wedlock
 2 *Liberali*, by a genteel Thing
 4 *Devinctum*, a Man bound down

CCXI.

- 2 **S**ESE, himself, herself, or themselves
 3 *Emerfurum*, a Man about to emerge
 2 *Malis*, from evil Things
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Posse*, to be able
 4 *Arbitror*, I suppose, or do suppose
 3 *Habere*, to have
 2 *Me*, me
 4 *Perpeti*, to endure

- 2 *Qui*, by what Thing?
 3 *Scis*, do you know, or dost thou know?

CCXII.

- 2 **I**sibuc, that Thing
 1 *Periculum*, Trial
 2 *Feceris*, you might, would, should, or could have made, thou might'st, would'st, should'st, or could'st have made
 1 *Filia*, in a Daughter
 3 *Fieri*, to be made
 2 *Grave*, a grievous Thing
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Incommoditas*, the Inconveniency
 3 *Reddit*, she returns, or doth return
 3 *Si eveniat*, if it happens
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 1 *Di*, the Gods

CCXIII.

- 3 **P**rohibeat, they may or can hinder
 1 *Discessio*, a Departure
 4 *Si corrigatur*, if he be amended
 2 *Quot*, how many Women
 1 *Commoditates*, Advantages
 3 *Vide*, see you, or thou
 1 *Principio*, in the Beginning
 1 *Amico*, to a Friend
 3 *Restitueris*, you may or can restore hereafter, thou may'st or can'st restore hereafter
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 1 *Generum*, a Son-in-Law
 2 *Firmum*, a firm Man

CCXIV.

- 1 **F**ilia, to a Daughter
 3 *Invenies*, you shall or wilt find, thou shalt or wilt find
 1 *Virum*,

- 1 *Virum*, a Husband
- 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
- 2 *Istuc*, that Thing
- 1 *Animum*, the Mind
- 3 *Induxti*, you have brought in, or thou hast brought in
- 3 *Esse*, to be
- 2 *Utile*, an useful Thing
- 3 *Nolo*, I am unwilling
- 2 *Ullum*, any Thing
- 1 *Commodum*, a Conveniency

CCXV.

- 2 **M***E*, in me
- 4 *Claudier*, to be shut up
- 4 *Merito*, with a Thing deserved
- 2 *Te*, you, or thee
- 2 *Maximi*, of the greatest Thing
- 3 *Feci*, I have made
- 3 *Ais*, do you say, or dost thou say?
- 2 *Eos*, those Men
- 3 *Discordare*, to disagree
- 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
- 2 *Ipsus*, the very Man
- 2 *Illis*, from those Things

CCXVI.

- 1 **D***avus*, *Davus* (a Man's Name)
- 2 *Qui*, which Man, or who
- 2 *Intimus*, a Man inmost
- 1 *Confiliis*, to the Counsels
- 3 *Dixit*, he hath told
- 2 *Is*, that Man
- 3 *Suadet*, he perswades, or doth perswade
- 1 *Nuptias*, the Wedding
- 2 *Quantum*, how great a Thing
- 3 *Queam*, I may or can be able
- 3 *Maturem*, I may or can hasten
- 3 *Censes*, do you think, or dost thou think?

CCXVII.

- 3 **F***aceret*, he might, would, should, or could do
- 1 *Filium*, the Son
- 3 *Nisi sciret*, unless he knew, or did know
- 2 *Eadem*, the same Things
- 2 *Hæc*, these Things
- 3 *Velle*, to be willing
- 2 *Tute*, you yourself
- 3 *Audies*, you shall or will hear, thou shalt or wilt hear
- 1 *Verba*, the Words
- 3 *Evocate*, call out you, or ye
- 3 *Video*, I see, or do see
- 2 *Ipsum*, the very Man

CCXVIII.

- 3 **E***xire*, to go out
- 2 *Te*, you, or thee
- 3 *Ibam*, I went, or did go
- 2 *Quidnam*, what Thing?
- 3 *Est*, it is
- 4 *Accersitur*, she is sent for
- 3 *Advesperascit*, it grows towards Evening
- 3 *Audin'*, what do you hear, or dost thou hear?
- 2 *Illum*, him
- 2 *Ego*, I
- 1 *Nil*, nothing
- 4 *Veritus sum*, I have been afraid

CCXIX.

- 1 **D***ave*, O *Davus* (a Man's Name)
- 3 *Faceras*, you might, would, should, or could do, thou might'st, would'st, should'st, or could'st do
- 2 *Quod*, which Thing
- 1 *Volgus*, the common People
- 3 *Solet*, he is wont
- 3 *Deluderet*,

- 3 *Deluderes*, you might, would,
should, or could trick, thou
might'st, would'st, should'st,
or could'st trick
2 *Idem*, the same Thing
3 *Amat*, he loves, or does love
2 *Egon'*, what I?
2 *Istibuc*, that Thing
3 *Credidi*, I have believed
2 *Idque*, and that

CCXX.

- 3 **M** *Etuens*, a Man fearing
2 *Vos*, you, or ye
3 *Celavi*, I have concealed
3 *Dicam*, I shall or will tell
2 *Quid*, what Thing
3 *Scies*, you shall or will know,
thou shalt or wilt know
3 *Habeo*, I have
2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
1 *Fidem*, Belief
3 *Agnosti*, you have known
3 *Siem*, I may, or can be
3 *Fuerant*, they had been

CCXXI.

- 1 **N** *Uptia*, a Wedding
3 *Futura*, Women about
to be
2 *Quid*, what Thing?
2 *Eâ*, for that Woman
1 *Gratiâ*, for an Account
3 *Simulavi*, I have pretended
2 *Vos*, you, or ye
2 *Pertentarem*, I might, would,
should, or could try
3 *Ais*, do you say, or dost thou say?
1 *Res*, the Thing
3 *Est*, it is
3 *Vide*, see you, or thou

CCXXII.

- 2 **I** *Istibuc*, that Thing
3 *Quivi*, I have been able

- 1 *Confilium*, Counsel
2 *Callidum*, a cunning Thing
2 *Hoc*, this Thing
3 *Audi*, hear you, or thou
2 *Te*, you, or ye
3 *Iussi*, I have ordered
3 *Introire*, to enter in
3 *Fit*, he is made
2 *Mibi*, to me
3 *Periimus*, have we perished?

CCXXIII.

- 3 **N** *Arro*, I tell, or do tell
2 *Quæ*, which Things
3 *Narrasti*, you have told, or thou
hast told
2 *Quidnam*, what Thing?
3 *Audio*, do I hear?
1 *Gnatam*, a Daughter
3 *Det*, he may or can give
2 *Id*, that Thing
3 *Occidi*, I have died
2 *Quid*, what Thing
3 *Dixti*, have you said, or hast
thou said?
3 *Inquam*, I say, or do say

CCXXIV.

- 3 **F** *Actum*, a Thing done
2 *Hunc*, this Man
2 *Nulla*, no Woman
1 *Mora*, a Delay
3 *Est*, there is
3 *Ibo*, I shall or will go
4 *Ut apparentur*, that they be pre-
pared
3 *Dicam*, I shall or will tell
3 *Renuncio*, I bring back Word, or
do bring back Word
2 *Te*, you, or thee
1 *Dave*, O *Davus* (a Man's
Name
2 *Mibi*, to me

CCXXV.

CCXXV.

- 3 **E**ffecisti, you have effected,
or thou hast effected
1 Nuptias, a Wedding
2 Solus, an only Man
3 Corrigere, to amend
1 Gnatam, the Daughter
4 Enitere, endeavour you, or thou
3 Faciam, I shall or will do
3 Potes, you are able, or thou art
able
1 Animus, the Mind
4 Irritatus est, he hath been pro-
voked
2 Quiescas, you may or can be
quiet
2 Age, do you, or thou

CCXXVI.

- 2 **I**psus, the very Man
1 Mirum, a wonderful Thing
2 Domi, of a House
3 Est, he is
3 Ibo, I shall or will go
2 Eum, that Man
2 Eadem, the same Things
2 Hec, these Things
2 Quæ, which Things
2 Tibi, to you, or thee
3 Dixi, I have told
3 Dicam, I shall or will tell

CCXXVII.

- 2 **I**lli, to him
1 Nullus, no Man
2 Quid, what Thing?
1 Causæ, of a Reason
1 Pistrinum, an Hand-mill
1 Rectâ, in the Right Woman
4 Quin Proficiscar, but I go, or
do go
1 Nihil, Nothing
1 Preci, to intreat

- 1 Loci, of a Place
4 Relictum, a Thing left
3 Perturbavi, I have disturbed

CCXXVIII.

- 2 **O**mnia, all Things
1 Herum, a Master
3 Fefelli, I have deceived
1 Nuptias, a Wedding
3 Conjeci, I have cast
3 Feci, I have done
2 Ut fierent, that they were made
2 Insperante, with a Man not ex-
pecting
2 Hoc, with this Man
1 Invito, with a Man unwilling
1 Astutias, Plots
3 Quiessem, I might, would, should,
or could had been quiet

CCXXIX.

- 1 **N**ihil, Nothing
3 Evenisset, it might,
would, should, or could had
happened
1 Mali, of an evil Thing
2 Eum, that Man
2 Ipsum, the very Man
3 Video, I see, or do see
2 Mibi, to me
3 Eset, there might, should, or
could be
3 Aliquid, something
2 Quo, from which Thing
2 Precipitem, a Man headlong
3 Occidi, I have died

CCXXX.

- 3 **D**are, I might, would,
should, or could give
2 Illic, that Man
1 Scelus, Wickedness
L
3 Perdi-

- 3 *Perdidit*, he hath ruined
 3 *Perii*, I have perished
 4 *Confiteor*, I confess or do confess
 2 *Fure*, with Justice
 3 *Obtigisse*, to have or had happened
 2 *Iners*, an idle Man
 2 *Nulli*, of no Thing
 3 *Consilii*, of Counsel
 1 *Sum*, I am

CCXXXI.

- 1 **S** *Ercon**, What to a Servant?
 1 *Fortunas*, Fortunes
 2 *Meas*, my Women
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Commisisse*, to have or had entrusted
 2 *Futili*, to a silly Man
 3 *Precium*, a Reward
 4 *Fero*, I bear, or do bear
 2 *Inultum*, a Thing unrevenged
 3 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Auferet*, he shall or will carry away
 3 *Scio*, I know or do know

CCXXXII.

- 3 **F** *Ore*, to be hereafter
 3 *Evito*, I avoid, or do avoid
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 1 *Malum*, an evil Thing
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Dicam*, Shall I say, or will I say?
 1 *Patris*, to the Father
 3 *Negabon**, What shall I deny, or will I deny?
 3 *Velle*, to be willing
 2 *Qui*, which Man, or who
 4 *Sum pollicitus*, I have promised
 3 *Ducere*, to marry

CCXXXIII.

- 1 **F** *Iducia*, with Confidence
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Faciam*, I may or can do
 3 *Audeam*, may I dare, or can I dare?
 2 *Me*, with me
 3 *Scia*, I know, or do know
 3 *Ago*, I do, or do do
 2 *Aliquid*, something
 2 *Inventurum*, a Man about to find out
 3 *Ut producam*, that I protract, or do protract
 4 *Visus sum*, I have been seen
 2 *Bone*, O good Man

CCXXXIV.

- 1 **V** *IR*, O Man
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Ais*, do you say, or do'st thou say?
 3 *Viden**, what do you see, or dost thou see?
 1 *Consiliis*, with Counsels
 2 *Tuis*, with your Things, or thy Things
 2 *Miserum*, a wretched Man
 4 *Impeditum esse*, to have or had been entangled
 3 *Expediam*, I shall or will clear
 1 *Pamphilo*, to *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Melius*, a better Thing
 3 *Spero*, I hope, or do hope

CCXXXV.

- 2 **E** *GO*, I
 2 *Tibi*, to you or thee
 3 *Credam*, may I believe, or can I believe?
 1 *Furcifer*, O Villain
 2 *Rem*, a Thing

4 *Impedi-*

- 4 *Impeditam*, a Woman en-
tangled
3 *Restituas*, may you restore, or
can you restore?
2 *Quo*, in which Man or whom
3 *Sum*, I am
3 *Tranquillissimâ*, from a most
serene Woman
3 *Conjecisti*, you have thrown, or
thou hast thrown
4 *Perditam*, a Woman lost

CCXXXVI.

- 1 **N** *Uptias*, a Wedding
2 *Hoc*, this Thing
3 *Esse futurum*, to be hereafter
3 *Dixti*, you have said, or thou
hast said
2 *Quid*, what Thing?
2 *Meritus*, a Man having deserved
1 *Crucem*, the Gallows
3 *Sine*, suffer you or thou
3 *Redeam*, I may or can return
2 *Aliquid*, some Thing
3 *Dispiciam*, I shall or will look
out
3 *Habeo*, I have

CCXXXVII.

- 1 **T** *Empus*, Time
3 *Ut sumam*, that I take,
or do take
2 *Te*, from thee
1 *Supplicium*, Punishment
3 *Volo*, I am willing
3 *Præcavere*, to beware aforehand
2 *Mihi*, to me
4 *Ulcisci*, to revenge
3 *Sinit*, it suffers, or doth suffer
2 *Hoccine*, what this Thing?
2 *Credibile*, a Thing credible
3 *Est*, is it?

CCXXXVIII.

- 2 **T** *Anta*, so great a Woman
1 *Vecordia*, Folly
4 *Innata*, a Women engrafted in
2 *Cuiquam*, to any Man
3 *Ut fiet*, that it is
3 *Ut Gaudeunt*, that they rejoice
or do rejoice
2 *Alterius*, of another Man
2 *Sua*, his Things, her Things, or
their Things
3 *Ut Compavent*, that they get
2 *Idne*, what that Thing?
1 *Genus*, a Sort
1 *Hominum*, of Men

CCXXXIX.

- 2 **P** *Effimum*, the worst Thing
3 *Denegando*, in denying,
or being denied
2 *Queis*, to which Men, or whom
3 *Pudor*, Modesty
3 *Est*, there is
2 *Tempus*, Time
3 *Promissa*, Things promised
4 *Perfici*, to be performed
4 *Coacti*, Men compelled
2 *Se*, himself, herself, or them-
selves
3 *Aperiunt*, they discover or do
discover
3 *Timent*, they fear, or do fear

CCXL.

- 1 **R** *ES*, the Thing
3 *Cogit*, she compels, or
doth compel
3 *Denegare*, to deny
2 *Impudentissima*, a most impudent
Woman
2 *Eorum*, of those Men
1 *Oratio*, a Plea
2 *Quis*, what Man, or who?

- 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 2 *Mihi*, to me
 2 *Meam*, my Woman
 2 *Proxumus*, a Man next
 1 *Fides*, Faith

CCXLI.

- 3 **R**oges, you may or can ask,
 thou may'st or can'st ask
 1 *Nihil*, Nothing
 3 *Pudet*, it shames, or doth shame
 2 *Opus*, Need
 3 *Est*, it is
 4 *Verentur*, they are afraid
 3 *Agam*, may I do, or can I do?
 3 *Adeamne*, what may I go up, or
 can I go up?
 1 *Injuriam*, an Injury
 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
 3 *Expostulem*, may I expostulate,
 or can I expostulate
 3 *Ingeram*, may I heap on, or
 can I heap on?

CCXLII.

- 2 **M**ulta, many Things
 2 *Aliquis*, some Man
 3 *Dicat*, he may or can say
 3 *Promoveris*, you may or can do
 good hereafter, thou may'st or
 can'st do good hereafter
 3 *Fuero*, I may or can be hereafter
 1 *Animo*, to the Mind
 1 *Morem*, a Humour
 3 *Gessero*, I may or can bear here-
 after
 2 *Me*, me
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 2 *Imprudens*, a Man unadvised
 1 *Dii*, the Gods

CCXLIII.

- 3 **R**espiciunt, they regard, or
 do regard

- 3 *Perdidi*, I have ruined
 4 *Inventa est*, she hath been found
 out
 1 *Causa*, a Reason
 3 *Solvisti*, you have broken, or
 thou hast broken
 1 *Fidem*, a Promise
 2 *Qui*, by what Thing?
 3 *Ducere*, to lead by the Nose
 2 *Istis*, by those Things
 2 *Diſtis*, by Things said
 2 *Isthuc*, that Thing
 3 *Est*, it is

CCXLIV.

- 3 **P**ostulas, do you expect, or
 doſt thou expect?
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Amare*, to love
 3 *Dixi*, I have said
 4 *Complacita est*, she hath pleased
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 2 *Miserum*, a wretched Man
 2 *Tuum*, your Man
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 3 *Spectavi*, I have looked upon
 4 *Falsus es*, you have been mi-
 ſtaken, or thou haſt been
 miſtaken
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing

CCXLV.

- 4 **E**sse viſum, to have or had
 been ſeen
 2 *Solidum*, a ſolid Thing
 1 *Gaudium*, a Joy
 3 *Laſtaſſes*, you might, would,
 ſhould, or could had cheat-
 ed, thou might'st, would'st,
 ſhould'st, or could'st had
 cheated
 3 *Amantem*, a loving Man
 1 *Spe*, with Hope
 3 *Producers*, you might, would,
 ſhould, or could draw on,
 thou

- thou might'st, would'st,
should'st, or could'st draw on
- 3 *Habeas*, you may or can have,
thou may'st or can'st have
- 3 *Nescis*, 'you don't know, or thou
do'st not know
- 4 *Verſer*, I may or can be conver-
ſant
- 1 *Mifer*, a wretched Man
- 2 *Suis*, by his Things, her
Things, or their Things

CCXLVI.

- 1 **C**onſiliis, by Counſels
- 2 *Mibi*, to me
- 3 *Confecit*, he has made
- 2 *Solitudines*, Troubles
- 2 *Meus*, my Man
- 2 *Carnifex*, a Hangman
- 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
- 2 *Iſthuc*, that Thing
- 1 *Mirum*, a wonderful Thing
- 2 *Te*, from you, or thee
- 1 *Exemplum*, an Example
- 3 *Capit*, he takes, or doth take

CCXLVII.

- 3 **D**icas, you may or can ſay,
thou may'st or can'st ſay
- 3 *Si cognôris*, if you have known,
or if thou haſt known
- 1 *Amorem*, Love
- 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
- 1 *Patre*, with the Father
- 3 *Altercaſti*, you have fallen out,
or thou haſt fallen out
- 2 *Is*, that Man
- 3 *Succenſet*, he is angry with
- 3 *Quivir*, he hath been able
- 3 *Cogere*, to compel
- 2 *Illam*, her
- 3 *Duceres*, you might, would,
ſhould, or could marry, thou
might'st, would'st, ſhould'st,
or could'st marry

CCXLVIII.

- 2 **Q**UO, by which Thing
- 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
- 2 *Tua*, by your Woman, or thy
Woman
- 1 *Voluntate*, by the Will
- 4 *Coactus es*, you have been com-
pelled, or thou haſt been com-
pelled
- 1 *Ærumnas*, Troubles
- 2 *Meas*, my Women
- 2 *Hæ*, theſe Women
- 1 *Nuptia*, a Wedding
- 4 *Apparabantur*, they were pre-
pared
- 2 *Mibi*, to me
- 3 *Postulabat*, he expected, or did
expect

CCXLIX.

- 2 **Q**uiſquam, any Man
- 1 *Uxorem*, a Wife
- 3 *Dare*, to give
- 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
- 3 *Mane*, ſtop you, or thou
- 2 *Illam*, her
- 3 *Ducturum eſſe*, to marry here-
after
- 3 *Enecas*, do you kill outright, or
doſt thou kill outright?
- 2 *Audi*, hear you, or thou
- 3 *Deſtitit*, he hath left off
- 3 *Inſtare*, to urge
- 3 *Dicerem*, I might, would, ſhould,
or could ſay

CCL.

- 3 **S**Uadere, to perſwade
- 3 *Orare*, to beg
- 3 *Perpulit*, he hath forced
- 2 *Quis*, what Man, or who?
- 1 *Homo*, a Man
- 2 *Iſthuc*, that Thing

- 1 *Davus*, *Davus* (a Man's Name,
- 2 *Omnia*, all Things
- 1 *Rem*, a Thing
- 1 *Deos*, the Gods
- 3 *Ducturum esse*, to marry here-
after
- 1 *Patri*, to the Father

CCLI.

- 3 **F** *uisse iratos*, to have or had
been angry, (spoken of
Men)
- 2 *Qui*, which Man or who
- 3 *Auscultaverim*, I might, would,
should, or could have hearken'd
- 4 *Factum est*, it hath been done
- 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
- 3 *Ais*, do you say, or dost thou
say?
- 2 *Dignum*, a worthy Thing
- 3 *Factis*, for Things done
- 1 *Exitium*, Destruction
- 3 *Dunt*, they may or can give
- 3 *Dic*, tell you, or thou
- 2 *Mibi*, to me

CCLII.

- 2 **O** *Mnes*, all Men
- 4 *Conjectum*, a Man
thrown
- 1 *Nuptias*, a Wedding
- 1 *Inimici*, Enemies
- 3 *Vellent*, they might, would,
should, or could be willing
- 1 *Consilium*, Counsel
- 3 *Darent*, might, would, should,
or could they give?
- 4 *Deceptus sum*, I have been de-
ceived
- 3 *Defatigatus*, a Man tired
- 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
- 3 *Sucessit*, it hath succeeded
- 1 *Aliâ*, in another Woman

CCLIII.

- 4 **A** *Ggrediemur*, we shall or
will attempt
- 1 *Via*, in a Way
- 2 *Id*, that Thing
- 3 *Putas*, you think or do think,
thou thinkest or dost think
- 1 *Primo*, in the first Thing
- 3 *Processit*, it hath gone well
- 3 *Posse*, to be able
- 1 *Salutem*, Safety
- 4 *Converti*, to be turned
- 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
- 3 *Credo*, I believe, or do believe
- 3 *Advigilaveris*, you may or can
watch hereafter, thou may'lt
or canst watch hereafter

CCLIV.

- 1 **U** *Nis Nuptiis*, from one
Wedding
- 1 *Geminas*, double Women
- 2 *Mihi*, to me
- 3 *Conficies*, you shall or will make,
thou shalt or wilt make
- 1 *Nuptias*, a Wedding
- 1 *Pamphilo*, O *Pamphilus* (a Man's
Name)
- 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
- 1 *Servitio*, for Servitude
- 3 *Debeo*, I owe, or do owe
- 4 *Conari*, to endeavour
- 1 *Manibus*, with Hands
- 1 *Pedibus*, with Feet

CCLV.

- 1 **N** *otes*, Nights
- 1 *Dies*, Days
- 1 *Capitis*, of a Head
- 1 *Periculum*, Danger
- 3 *Adire*, to undergo
- 3 *Presum*, I may or can profit
- 2 *Tuum*, your Thing, or thy Thing
Est,

- 3 *Est*, it is
- 2 *Siquid*, if any Thing
- 1 *Spem*, Hope
- 3 *Evenit*, it happens, or doth happen
- 2 *Mi*, to me

CCLVI.

- 3 **I** *Gnoscere*, to pardon
- 3 *Succedit*, it succeeds, or doth succeed
- 2 *Quod*, which Thing
- 3 *Ago*, I do, or do do
- 3 *Facio*, I do, or do do
- 2 *Melius*, a better Thing
- 2 *Tute*, you yourself, or thou thyself
- 3 *Reperi*, find out you or thou
- 2 *Missum*, a Man dismissed
- 3 *Face*, make you, or thou
- 3 *Cupio*, I desire, or do desire
- 3 *Restitue*, restore you or thou

CCLVII.

- 2 **M** *E*, me
- 3 *Accepisti*, you have received, thou hast received
- 1 *Locum*, a Place
- 3 *Faciam*, I shall or will do
- 2 *Hoc*, for this Thing
- 2 *Opus*, Need
- 3 *Est*, there is
- 3 *Mane*, stop you, or thou
- 3 *Crepuit*, it hath creaked
- 1 *Glycerio*, from *Glycerium* (a Woman's Name)
- 1 *Nihil*, Nothing
- 2 *Te*, you, or thee

CCLVIII.

- 3 **Q** *Uaro*, I seek, or do seek
- 2 *Inventum*, a Thing found out

- 3 *Dabo*, I shall or will give
- 3 *Erit*, he shall or will be
- 3 *Curabo*, I shall or will take care
- 3 *Adductum*, a Man brought hither
- 2 *Tuum*, your Man, or thy Man
- 1 *Pamphilum*, *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
- 2 *Mi*, O my Man
- 3 *Noli*, be unwilling you, or thou
- 3 *Macerare*, to torment
- 1 *Myfis*, O *Myfis* (a Woman's Name)

CCLIX.

- 2 **Q** *Uid*, what Thing?
- 3 *Est*, is it?
- 2 *Mibi*, to me
- 2 *Te*, you, or thee
- 3 *Offers*, you offer or do offer, thou offerest or dost offer
- 3 *Iussit*, he hath ordered
- 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
- 3 *Si ames*, if you love or do love
- 1 *Hera*, a Mistress
- 3 *Ut Venias*, that you come, or that thou comest
- 3 *Videre*, to see
- 3 *Ait*, she says, or doth say

CCLX.

- 3 **C** *Upere*, to desire
- 3 *Perii*, I have perished
- 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
- 1 *Malum*, an evil Thing
- 3 *Integrascet*, it grows afresh
- 2 *Illam*, her
- 1 *Opera*, by a Means
- 2 *Tua*, by your Woman
- 4 *Solicitarier*, to be troubled
- 4 *Accersor*, I am sent for
- 1 *Naptias*, a Wedding
- 2 *Mi*, to me

CCLXI.

CCLXI.

- 4 **A** *Pparari*, to be provided
 3 *Sensit*, she hath perceived
 2 *Quibus*, to which Men or whom
 3 *Poterat*, he was able
 4 *Quiesci*, to be kept quiet
 3 *Quiesset*, he might, would, should, or could had been quiet
 3 *Age*, do you or thou
 3 *Insanit*, he is mad
 2 *Sua*, from his Woman, her Woman, or their Woman
 1 *Sponte*, from one's own Accord
 3 *Instiga*, spur on you or thou
 2 *Ea*, that Woman

CCLXII.

- 1 **R** *ES*, a Thing
 3 *Est*, she is
 2 *Misera*, a poor Woman
 1 *Mærore*, in Grief
 1 *Mysis*, O *Mysis*, (a Woman's Name)
 2 *Omnes*, all Men
 2 *Tibi*, to you or thee
 3 *Adjuro*, I swear to, or do swear to
 1 *Deos*, the Gods
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Deserturum*, a Man about to forsake
 3 *Capiundos*, Men to be taken

CCLXIII.

- 3 **S** *I sciam*, if I know, or do know
 1 *Inimicos*, Enemies
 1 *Homines*, Men
 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
 3 *Expetivi*, I have desired
 3 *Contigit*, it has happened

- 3 *Conveniunt*, they agree, or do agree

- 1 *Mores*, Humours
 2 *Valeant*, let them farewell
 2 *Qui*, which Men or who
 1 *Discidium*, a Separation
 3 *Volunt*, they are willing

CCLXIV.

- 1 **M** *Ors*, Death
 2 *Mi*, to me
 3 *Adimet*, he shall or will take away
 2 *Nemo*, no Body
 3 *Resipisco*, I begin to have my Senses again
 1 *Apollinis*, of *Apollo*, (the Name of a God)
 1 *Verum*, a true Thing
 3 *Responsum*, a Thing answered
 3 *Est*, it is
 3 *Poterit*, it shall or will be able
 3 *Fieri*, to be done
 1 *Pater*, the Father

CCLXV.

- 3 **S** *Tetisse*, to have or had stood
 3 *Ut Credat*, that he believes, or does believe
 3 *Quis*, what Man, or who?
 4 *Videor*, do I seem?
 3 *Miser*, a wretched Man
 1 *Consilium*, Counsel
 3 *Quæro*, I seek, or do seek
 2 *Fortis*, a brave Man
 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
 4 *Conere*, you may or can endeavour, thou may'st or canst endeavour
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 2 *Tibi*, to you or thee

CCLXVI.

CCLXVI.

- 4 **E**ffectum, a Thing accomplished
 3 Reddam, I shall or will restore
 2 Opus, Need
 3 Est, it is
 3 Habeo, I have
 3 Ne erres, do not you mistake, or do not thou mistake
 3 Facies, shalt thou do, or wilt thou do?
 1 Dies, a Day
 2 Mi, to me
 1 Impedimento, to a Hindrance,
 3 Visam, I shall or will go to see
 3 Agis, do you carry away, or dost thou carry away

CCLXVII.

- 1 **V**erum, a true Thing
 3 Vis, are you willing, or art thou willing?
 3 Dicam, I may or can say
 1 Narrationis, of a Tale
 3 Incipit, he begins, or doth begin
 1 Initium, a Beginning
 2 Quid, what Thing?
 3 Fiet, will it be done, or shall it be done?
 1 Nuptias, a Wedding
 2 Impudens, O impudent Man
 2 Quod, which Thing
 2 Tibi, to you, or thee

CCLXVIII.

- 1 **D**eculam, a little Day
 3 Addo, I add or do add
 1 Quantum, how great a Thing
 2 Huic, to this Man
 3 Promoveo, I put off
 1 Dave, O Davus (a Man's Name)
 3 Ut ducam, that I marry, or do marry

- 3 Face, do you or thou
 2 Me, me
 3 Venias, you may or can come, thou may'st or canst come
 1 Nihil, Nothing
 3 Habeo, I have

CCLXIX.

- 2 **S**iquid, if any Thing
 3 Age, do you, or thou
 3 Veniam, I shall or will come
 3 Ero, I shall or will be
 1 Domi, of a House
 2 Tu, you or thou
 1 Myfis, O Myfis, (a Woman's Name)
 3 Exeo, I go out, or do go out
 4 Oppere, wait for you or thou
 3 Facto, for a Thing done
 3 Est, it is
 2 Opus, Need

CCLXX.

- 3 **M**atura, hasten you, or thou
 3 Inquam, I say, or do say
 3 Adero, I shall or will be present
 1 Nilne, what Nothing?
 2 Proprium, a Thing lasting
 2 Cuiquam, to any Man
 1 Di, O Gods
 2 Vestram, your Woman
 1 Fidem, Faith
 1 Summum, a supreme Thing
 1 Hera, of a Mistress
 3 Patabam, I thought, or did think

CCLXXI.

- 2 **H**unc, this Man
 1 Pamphilum, Pamphilus (a Man's Name)
 1 Amatorem, a Lover
 1 Virum, a Husband

2 Quovis

- 2 *Quovis*, in any Man
 1 *Loco*, in an Occasion
 3 *Paratum*, a Man prepared
 2 *Eo*, from that Man
 2 *Quem*, what Man?
 3 *Cepit*, does she take?
 1 *Dolorem*, Sorrow
 2 *Facile*, an easy Thing

CCLXXII.

- 2 **P** *Lus*, more
 1 *Mali*, of an evil Thing
 3 *Est*, it is
 1 *Davus*, *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Exit*, he comes out, or does
 come out
 2 *Mi*, O my Man,
 2 *Homo*, O Man
 2 *Istuc*, that Thing
 3 *Obsecro*, I beseech or do beseech
 1 *Puerum*, a Boy
 1 *Mysis*, O *Mysis* (a Woman's Name)
 2 *Opus*, Need

CCLXXIII.

- 2 **T** *U A*, for your Woman
 2 *Mihi*, to me
 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
 1 *Rens*, a Thing
 3 *Exprompta*, for a Woman drawn
 out
 1 *Memoria*, for Memory
 2 *Quidnam*, what Thing?
 3 *Incepturus*, a Man about to begin
 3 *Accipe*, take you, or thou
 2 *Appone*, lay before you, or thou
 1 *Humine*, what of the Ground
 3 *Sume*, take you, or thou

CCLXXIV.

- 1 **V** *Erbenas*, Vervains
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 2 *Eas*, those Women
 3 *Substerne*, lay under you, or thou

- 2 *Id*, that Thing
 2 *Tute*, you your self
 3 *Facis*, do you do, or dost thou
 do?
 2 *Forte*, by Chance
 2 *Opus*, Need
 3 *Si sit*, if there is
 1 *Herum*, a Master
 3 *Jurandum*, to swear or to be
 sworn

CCLXXV.

- 2 **M** *Ibi*, to me
 3 *Apposuisse*, to have or
 had lain before
 3 *Possim*, I may or can be able
 3 *Intelligo*, I understand, or do
 understand
 2 *Nova*, a new Woman
 2 *Religio*, Scrupuloufness
 2 *Isthaec*, that Woman
 2 *Incessit*, she has come upon
 3 *Moue*, move you, or thou
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Agam*, I may or can do
 3 *Intelligas*, you may or can un-
 derstand, thou may'st or canst
 understand

CCLXXVI.

- 1 **J** *U piter*, O *Jupiter* (the Name
 of a God)
 1 *Sponse*, of the Spouse
 1 *Pater*, the Father
 3 *Intervenit*, he has come in the
 midst
 3 *Repudio*, I reject, or do reject
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 1 *Consilium*, a Counsel
 3 *Intenderam*, I had lain
 3 *Nescio*, I know not, or do know not
 3 *Narres*, you may or can talk,
 thou may'st or canst talk
 2 *Ego*, I
 1 *Dexterâ*, from the Right-Hand

CCLXXVII.

CCLXXVII.

- 3 **V** *Enire*, to come
 3 *Adſimulabo*, I ſhall or will pretend
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 3 *Ut ſubſervias*, that you humour, or that thou humour'eſt
 1 *Orationi*, to the Diſcourſe
 2 *Opus*, Need
 3 *Sit*, it may or can be
 1 *Verbis*, with Words
 3 *Vide*, ſee you, or thou
 2 *Quid*, what thing?
 3 *Agas*, you may or can do
 1 *Nihil*, Nothing

CCLXXVIII.

- 3 **I** *ntelligo*, I underſtand, or do underſtand
 2 *Si quid*, if any thing
 3 *Eſt*, it is
 2 *Quod*, which thing
 2 *Meâ*, for my Woman
 1 *Operâ*, for Help
 2 *Opus*, Need
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 2 *Plus*, more
 3 *Vides*, you ſee or do ſee, thou ſeeſt or doſt ſee
 3 *Manebo*, I ſhall or will tarry
 2 *Voftrum*, your Thing

CCLXXIX.

- 4 **R** *emover*, I may or can lett
 1 *Commodum*, a convenient thing
 4 *Revertor*, I return, or do return
 3 *Fuere*, they have been
 1 *Nuptias*, the Wedding
 1 *Gnata*, of a Daughter
 3 *Paravi*, I have prepared
 3 *Ut jubeam*, that I order, or do order

- 4 *Accerſi*, to be ſent for
 2 *Quid*, what thing?
 2 *Hoc*, this thing
 1 *Puer*, a Boy

CCLXXX.

- 3 **E** *ſt*, he is
 2 *Mulier*, O Woman
 2 *Tu*, what you, or thou?
 3 *Appoſuiſti*, have you lain at, or haſt thou lain at?
 2 *Illic*, that Man
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 3 *Reſponde*, do you answer, or doſt thou answer?
 1 *Mifera*, to a wretched Woman
 3 *Reliquit*, he hath left
 2 *Homo*, a Man
 3 *Abiit*, he hath gone away
 1 *Di*, O Gods

CCLXXXI.

- 2 **V** *oſtram*, your Woman
 1 *Fidem*, Faith
 2 *Quid*, what thing?
 1 *Turba*, of a Rout
 1 *Forum*, a Market
 3 *Litigant*, do they quarrel?
 1 *Cara*, a dear Woman
 3 *Dicam*, ſhall I ſay, or will I ſay?
 1 *Aliud*, another thing
 3 *Obſecro*, I beſeech, or do beſeech
 2 *Hec*, this Woman
 2 *Myſis*, O *Myſis*, (a Woman's Name)

CCLXXXII.

- 1 **P** *uer*, a Boy
 3 *Eſt*, is he?
 3 *Attulit*, he has brought
 1 *Sanus*, a Man in his Senſes
 2 *Qui*,

- 2 *Qui*, which Man, or who
 2 *Me*, me
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 2 *Rogites*, you may or can ask,
 thou may'st or canst ask
 2 *Ego*, I
 2 *Neminem*, no Body
 2 *Alium*, another Man
 3 *Videam*, I may or can see

CCLXXXIII.

- 4 **M** *Iror*, I wonder or do
 wonder
 3 *Sit*, he may or can be
 3 *Dicturam*, what a Woman about
 to say
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 3 *Rogo*, I ask, or do ask
 3 *Concede*, step aside you, or thou
 1 *Dextram*, the Right Hand
 2 *Tute*, you yourself
 2 *Ipse*, the very Man
 1 *Verbum*, a Word
 1 *Unum*, one Thing
 3 *Faxis*, you may or can make,
 thou may'st, or canst make
 hereafter

CCLXXXIV.

- 3 **C** *Ave*, beware you or thou
 3 *Dicis*, you say or do
 say, thou say'st or dost say
 3 *Est*, is he?
 3 *Dic*, say you, or thou
 2 *Nobis*, from us
 1 *Mirum*, a wonderful Thing
 2 *Mulier*, a Woman
 3 *Facit*, she doth, or does do
 1 *Ancilla*, a Maid
 2 *Hac*, this Woman
 3 *Intelligo*, I understand, or do
 understand
 4 *Videmur*, we seem, or do seem

CCLXXXV.

- 2 **V** *Obis*, to you or ye
 1 *Idonei*, fit Men
 2 *Quibus*, in which Men, or whom
 3 *Illudatis*, you may or can make
 a sport of, thou may'st or
 canst make a sport of
 3 *Veni*, I have come
 1 *Tempore*, in Time
 3 *Propera*, make haste you, or
 thou
 3 *Tollere*, to take away
 1 *Janua*, from the Gate
 3 *Mane*, stop you or thou
 3 *Cave*, beware you, or thou
 2 *Istoc*, from that Man

CCLXXXVI.

- 3 **E** *Xcessis*, you may or can stir
 out, thou may'st or
 canst stir out
 1 *Loco*, from a Place
 1 *Dii*, the Gods
 2 *Te*, you or thee
 3 *Eradicent*, they may or can
 root out
 2 *Me*, me
 1 *Miseram*, a wretched Woman
 3 *Territas*, you affrighten, or do
 affrighten
 3 *Dico*, I speak, or do speak
 2 *Quid*, what Thing
 3 *Vis*, are you willing, or art thou
 willing?
 2 *Cujam*, whose Man

CCLXXXVII.

- 1 **P** *Uerum*, a Child
 3 *Apposuisi*, have you lain,
 or hast thou lain at?
 3 *Dic*, tell you or thou
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
 3 *Mitte*, pass by you, or thou
 2 *Id*,

- 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Rogo*, I ask, or do ask
 2 *Vestri*, of your Man
 1 *Pamphili*, of *Pamphilus*, (a Man's Name)
 3 *Est*, is he ?
 3 *Fugi*, I have avoided

CCLXXXVIII.

- 2 **H** *AS*, these Women
 1 *Nuptias*, a Wedding
 1 *Facinus*, O Action
 3 *Animadvertendum*, O Thing to be punished
 2 *Quid*, what Thing ?
 3 *Calamitas*, do you baul, or dost thou baul ?
 2 *Ego*, I
 3 *Vidi*, I have seen
 2 *Vos*, you, or ye
 4 *Adferri*, to be brought to
 2 *Vesper*, in the Evening
 2 *Hominem*, a Man

CCLXXXIX.

- 2 **A** *Udacem*, a bold Man
 1 *Verum*, a true Thing
 1 *Canthara*, *Canthara*, (a Woman's Name)
 3 *Subfarcinatam*, a Woman stuffed up
 1 *Diis*, to the Gods
 3 *Habeo*, I have
 3 *Pariundo*, in lying in
 1 *Aliquot*, some Women
 3 *Adfuerunt*, they have been present
 2 *Illa*, she
 3 *Novit*, she knows, or doth know
 3 *Incepit*, she begins, or doth begin

CCXC.

- 1 **C** *Hremes*, *Chremes*, (a Man's Name)
 3 *Positum*, a Man laid
 1 *Puerum*, a Child
 1 *Aedes*, the House
 3 *Viderit*, he may or can see hereafter
 2 *Suam*, his Woman, her Woman, or their Woman
 1 *Gnatam*, a Daughter
 3 *Dabit*, he shall or will give
 1 *Tanto*, by so great a Thing
 3 *Faciet*, he shall or will do
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 3 *Sis*, you may or can be, thou may'st or canst be

CCXCI.

- 3 **S** *Ciens*, a Man knowing
 3 *Tollis*, you take up or do take up, thou takest up or dost take up
 2 *Ego*, I
 2 *Hunc*, this Man
 2 *Mediam*, the middle Woman
 1 *Viam*, the Street
 3 *Prowolvam*, I shall or will roll
 1 *Luto*, in the Mud
 2 *Homo*, a Man
 3 *Es*, you are, or thou art
 3 *Alia*, another Woman
 3 *Trudit*, it thrusts out, or doth thrust out

CCXCII.

- 4 **S** *Ujurrari*, to be whispered
 3 *Audio*, I hear or do hear
 2 *Civem*, a Citizen
 1 *Atticam*, an Attick Woman
 3 *Coactus*, a Man compelled
 1 *Legibus*, by the Laws
 2 *Eam*, that Woman

- 1 *Uxorem*, a Wife
 3 *Ducet*, he shall or will marry
 3 *Obsecro*, I beseech, or do beseech
 3 *Incidit*, I have fallen into
 2 *Quis*, what Man, or who?

CCXCIII.

- 4 **L** *Oquitur*, doth he speak?
 1 *Chremes*, O *Chremes* (a Man's Name)
 1 *Tempus*, Time
 3 *Advenis*, you come or do come, thou comest or dost come
 3 *Ausculata*, hear you or thou
 3 *Audiui*, I have heard
 2 *Omnia*, all Things
 3 *Inquam*, I say, or do say
 1 *Principio*, from the Beginning
 3 *Audistin'*, what have you heard, or hast thou heard?
 1 *Scelera*, O Wickednesses!
 2 *Hanc*, this Woman

CCXCIV.

- 3 **O** *Portet*, it behoveth, or doth behove
 2 *Cruciatum*, Torture
 4 *Abripi*, to be taken by Force
 3 *Credas*, you may or can think, thou may'st or canst think
 1 *Davum*, *Davus*, (a Man's Name)
 3 *Ludere*, to play
 2 *Me*, me
 1 *Miserum*, a wretched Man
 3 *Falsi*, of a Thing deceived
 3 *Dixi*, I have said
 2 *Mi*, O my Man
 1 *Senex*, O old Man!

CCXCV.

- 3 **N** *Ovi*, I know, or do know
 1 *Rem*, the Thing

- 2 *Omnem*, every Woman
 3 *Est*, is he?
 1 *Simo*, *Simo* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Attingas*, you may or can touch, thou may'st or canst touch
 2 *Sceleste*, O wicked Man
 1 *Glycerio*, to *Glycerium*, (a Woman's Name)
 2 *Hac*, these Things
 3 *Nescis*, you know not, or do not know, thou knowest not, or dost not know
 2 *Quid*, what Thing
 2 *Sit actum*, it might, would, should or could have been done

CCXCVI.

- 3 **S** *Ciam*, I may or can know
 1 *Socer*, the Father-in-law
 1 *Alio*, by another Thing
 1 *Pactio*, by Means
 3 *Poterat*, it was able
 4 *Fieri*, to be done
 3 *Volumus*, we are willing
 3 *Pradicere*, you might, would, should or could tell beforehand, thou might'st, would'st, should'st or could'st tell beforehand
 3 *Interesse*, to be different
 3 *Censes*, do you think, or dost thou think?
 1 *Animo*, from the Mind
 3 *Fert*, it bringeth, or doth bring

CCXCVII.

- 1 **N** *Atura*, Nature
 3 *Facias*, you may or can do, thou may'st or canst do
 2 *Hac*, in this Woman
 3 *Habitasse*, to have or had inhabited
 4 *Dictum est*, it hath been told
 1 *Clery*.

- 1 *Chrysidem, Chrysis* (a Woman's Name)
 2 *Qua*, which Woman, or who
 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
 1 *Inhoneſte*, O diſhoneſt Man
 3 *Optavit*, ſhe hath wiſhed
 3 *Parere*, to get
 1 *Divitias*, Riches

CCXCVIII.

- 1 **P** *Atria*, in a Country
 1 *Paupera*, a poor Woman
 3 *Vivere*, to live
 2 *Ejus*, of that Woman
 1 *Morte*, by Death
 2 *Me*, me
 1 *Lege*, by Law
 3 *Redierunt*, they have returned
 1 *Bona*, good Things
 4 *Perconter*, I may or can enquire
 3 *Video*, I ſee, or do ſee
 3 *Salvete*, be ſafe you, or ye

CCXCIX.

- 3 **O** *Bſecro*, I beſeech, or do beſeech
 2 *Quem*, what Man, or whom
 3 *Eſtne*, what is it?
 1 *Crito, Crito*, (a Man's Name)
 1 *Sobrinus*, a Couſin German
 1 *Chryſidis*, of *Chryſis* (a Woman's Name)
 1 *Salvus*, a ſafe Man
 1 *Miſeras*, wretched Women
 3 *Perdidit*, ſhe hath ruined
 2 *Vos*, you or ye
 1 *Paſſo*, by a Means
 3 *Reſte*, O Man ruled

CCC.

- 3 **Q** *Uimus*, we are able
 3 *Volumus*, we are willing

- 3 *Licet*, it is lawful
 1 *Glycerium, Glycerium* (a Woman's Name)
 2 *Suos*, his Men, her Men, or their Men
 1 *Parentes*, Parents
 3 *Repperit*, hath ſhe found?
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Appuli*, I have driven to
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Sciſſem*, I might, would, ſhould, or could had known

CCCI.

- 3 **R** *Etuliſſem*, I might, would, ſhould, or could had brought
 1 *Pedem*, a Foot
 4 *Diſta eſt*, ſhe hath been ſaid
 2 *Ejus*, of that Woman
 2 *Hac*, this Woman
 4 *Habita eſt*, ſhe hath been reputed
 1 *Soror*, a Siſter
 2 *Qua*, which Things
 2 *Illius*, of her
 3 *Fuerunt*, they have been
 3 *Poſſidet*, ſhe poſſelleth or doth poſſeſs
 2 *Hospitem*, a Stranger
 2 *Lites*, Law-Suits

CCCII.

- 4 **S** *Equi*, to follow
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 3 *Sit*, it may or can be
 2 *Facile*, an eaſy Thing
 2 *Utile*, an uſeful Thing
 2 *Aliorum*, of other Men
 1 *Exempla*, Examples
 3 *Commonent*, they warn, or do warn
 3 *Arbitror*, I ſuppoſe, or do ſuppoſe
 2 *Aliquem*, ſome Man

- 1 *Amicum*, a Friend
1 *Defensorem*, a Defender

CCCCIII

- 2 **E** *I*, to that Woman
2 *Grandiscula*, a pretty great Woman
4 *Profecta est*, she hath gone away
3 *Clamitent*, they may or can cry out
1 *Sycophantam*, a Sycophant
1 *Hereditatem*, an Inheritance
2 *Mendicam*, a Beggar
2 *Ipsam*, the very Woman
3 *Despoliare*, to rob
3 *Libet*, it pleaseth, or doth please
1 *Optime*, O best Man
2 *Hospes*, O Stranger

CCCCIV.

- 1 **C** *Rito*, O *Crito* (a Man's Name)
1 *Antiquum*, an ancient Thing
3 *Obtines*, you keep or do keep, thou keepest or dost keep
3 *Duc*, lead you, or thou
2 *Me*, me
3 *Veni*, I have come
3 *Videam*, I may or can see
1 *Maxime*, O greatest Man
4 *Sequar*, I shall or will follow
2 *Hos*, these Men
3 *Nolo*, I am unwilling
1 *Tempore*, in Time

CCCCV.

- 2 **S** *Enex*, the Old Man
2 *Simo*, O *Simo* (a Man's Name)
4 *Spēctata est*, she hath been try'd
2 *Te*, you or thee
1 *Amicitia*, Friendship
2 *Mea*, my Woman

- 1 *Pericli*, of Danger
3 *Cœpi*, I have begun
3 *Adire*, to undergo
3 *Orandi*, of entreating
1 *Finem*, an End
3 *Face*, make you, or thou

CCCCVI.

- 3 **S** *Tudio*, I study, or do study
4 *Obsequi*, to oblige
3 *Illusi*, I have played upon
1 *Vitam*, the Life
3 *Postulo*, I demand, or do demand
1 *Chremes*, O *Chremes*, (a Man's Name)
1 *Beneficium*, a Kindness
3 *Initum*, a Thing begun
1 *Re*, in Reality
3 *Comprobes*, you may or can make good, thou may'st or can'st make good
3 *Vide*, see you, or thou
2 *Iniquus*, an unjust Man

CCCCVII.

- 3 **S** *SIS*, you may or can be, thou may'st or canst be
1 *Studio*, through an earnest Desire
3 *Efficias*, you may or can bring about, thou may'st or canst bring about
2 *Id*, that Thing
2 *Quod*, which Thing
3 *Cupis*, you desire or do desire, thou desirest or dost desire
1 *Modum*, a Measure
1 *Benignitatis*, of Goodness
2 *Me*, me
3 *Ores*, you may or can beg, thou may'st or canst beg
3 *Cogitas*, you consider or do consider, thou considerest or dost consider
3 *Remittas*, you may or can leave off, thou may'st or can'st leave off

CCCCVIII.

CCCVIII.

- 3 **O** *Nerare*, to burden
 1 *Injuriis*, with Injuries
 2 *Quibus*, with what Women
 3 *Rogitas*, do you ask, or dost thou ask?
 3 *Perpulisti*, you have forced, or thou hast forced
 1 *Homini*, to a Man
 1 *Adolescens*, to a young Man
 2 *Alio*, in another Man
 3 *Occupato*, to a Man engaged
 1 *Amore*, in Love
 3 *Abhorrenti*, to a Man abhorring
 1 *Re*, from a Thing

CCCIX.

- 2 **U** *Xoria*, from a Woman belonging to a Wife
 1 *Filiam*, a Daughter
 3 *Darem*, I might, would, should, or could give
 1 *Seditionem*, a Sedition
 1 *Nuptias*, a Wedding
 2 *Ejus*, of that Woman
 1 *Labore*, by Labour
 1 *Gnato*, to a Son
 4 *Medicarer*, I might, would, should, or could give a Remedy
 2 *Tuo*, to your Man, or thy Man
 3 *Impetrasti*, you have obtained, or thou hast obtained
 3 *Incepi*, I have begun

CCCX.

- 2 **R** *ES*, the Thing
 3 *Retulit*, it hath brought again
 3 *Fert*, he beareth, or doth bear
 2 *Illam*, her
 3 *Civem*, a Citizen

- 3 *Esse*, to be
 3 *Aut*, they say, or do say
 1 *Puer*, a Child
 4 *Est natus*, he hath been born
 2 *Nos*, us
 3 *Missos*, Men passed by
 3 *Face*, make you, or thou

CCCXI.

- 2 **T** *E*, you, or thee
 1 *Deos*, the Gods
 3 *Ora*, I entreat, or do entreat
 1 *Animum*, the Mind
 3 *Inducas*, you may or can persuade, thou may'st or can'st persuade
 3 *Credere*, to believe
 2 *Quibus*, to which Women, or to whom
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 1 *Maxime*, O greatest Man
 2 *Utile*, an useful Thing
 1 *Deterrimum*, the worst Man
 1 *Nuptiarum*, of the Wedding

CCCXII.

- 1 **G** *Ratia*, upon the Account
 2 *Hec*, these Things
 4 *Sunt facta*, they (Things) have been invented
 4 *Sunt incepta*, they (Things) have been begun
 2 *Omnia*, all Things
 3 *Faciunt*, they do
 4 *Erit adempta*, she may or can be taken away hereafter
 3 *Desinent*, they shall or will leave off
 3 *Erras*, you mistake or do mistake, thou mistakest or dost mistake

- 1 *Davo*, with *Davus*
 2 *Egomet*, I myself
 3 *Vidi*, I have seen

M

CCCXIII.

CCCXIII.

- 3 **J**urgantem, a Woman chiding
 1 Ancillam, a Servant-Maid
 3 Scio, I know, or do know
 1 Vero, with a true Man
 2 Voltu, with a Countenance
 2 Me, me
 3 Adeffe, to be present
 1 Neuterdum, neither Man
 3 Præsenferat, he had perceived
 aforehand
 3 Credo, I believe, or do believe
 2 Id, that Thing
 3 Facturas, Women about to do

CCCXIV.

- 1 **D**avus, Davus (a Man's Name)
 3 Prædixit, he hath foretold
 3 Nescio, I know not, or I do not know
 2 Quid, what Thing?
 2 Tibi, to you, or thee
 4 Sum oblitus, I have forgot
 3 Volui, I have been willing
 3 Dicere, to tell
 1 Otioso, with a Man at Ease
 3 Impero, I command, or do command
 4 Egreditur, doth he come out?
 2 Meo, upon my Thing

CCCXV.

- 2 **P**ræsidio, upon a Safeguard
 2 Hospitis, of a Stranger
 2 Illud, it
 2 Mali, of an evil Thing
 3 Est, it is
 2 Ego, I
 2 Commodiorem, a more convenient Man

- 2 Hominem, a Man
 2 Adventum, a coming
 2 Tempus, a Time
 3 Vidi, I have seen
 2 Scelus, a Rogue

CCCXVI.

- 2 **Q**uemnam, what Man, or whom?
 2 Hic, this Man
 3 Laudat, he commends, or doth commend
 2 Omnis, every Woman
 2 Res, a Thing
 1 Vado, in a shallow Place
 4 Alloqui, to speak to
 1 Herus, a Master
 3 Agam, shall I do, or will I do?
 3 Salve, be safe you or thou
 1 Bone, O good Man!
 1 Vir, O Man

CCCXVII.

- 2 **S**imo, O Simo (a Man's Name)
 2 Noster, O our Man
 2 Chremes, O Chremes (a Man's Name)
 4 Apparata sunt, they (Things) have been prepared
 3 Curasti, you have taken care, or thou hast taken care
 1 Probe, O good Man
 3 Voles, you shall or will be willing, thou shalt or wilt be willing
 3 Arceffe, fend for you, or thou
 2 Id, that Thing
 3 Abest, it is wanting
 2 Tu, you, or thou
 3 Respondes, do you answer, or dost thou answer?

CCCXVIII.

CCCXVIII.

- 2 **Q**UID, what Thing?
 1 *Negoti*, of Business
 2 *Mibin'*, what to me?
 3 *Introii*, I have gone in
 3 *Rogem*, I may or can ask
 2 *Tuo*, with your Man
 1 *Gnato*, with a Son
 4 *Crucior*, I am tormented
 1 *Miser*, a wretched Man
 3 *Dixti*, have you said, or hast thou said
 1 *Inimicitias*, Enmities
 2 *Carnufex*, O Hangman

CCCXIX.

- 3 **S**UNT, they are
 2 *Illum*, him
 3 *Censes*, do you think, or dost thou think?
 2 *Litigat*, he quarrels, or doth quarrel
 1 *Indignum*, an unworthy Thing
 2 *Chremes*, O *Chremes* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Facinus*, an Action
 3 *Faxo*, I may or can cause hereafter
 3 *Audias*, you may or can hear, thou may'st or can'st hear
 3 *Nescio*, I know not, or do not know
 2 *Senex*, an old Man
 3 *Venit*, he hath come

CCCXX.

- 2 **C**onfidens, a steady Man
 1 *Catus*, a cunning Man
 2 *Faciem*, a Face
 3 *Videas*, you may or can see, thou may'st or can'st see
 4 *Videtur*, he seems, or doth seem
 1 *Quantivis*, of as great a Thing as you list

- 1 *Preti*, of a Price
 2 *Tristis*, a sad Woman
 2 *Severitas*, Severity
 3 *Inest*, it is in
 2 *Voltu*, in a Countenance
 2 *Quidnam*, what Thing?

CCCXXI.

- 3 **A**dportas, do you bring, or dost thou bring?
 1 *Nil*, Nothing
 2 *Quod*, which Thing?
 2 *Illum*, him
 3 *Audiui*, I have heard
 3 *Dicere*, to say
 3 *Ait*, doth he say?
 1 *Glycerio*, to *Glycerium* (a Woman's Name)
 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
 3 *Scire*, to know
 2 *Civem*, a Citizen
 1 *Atticam*, an *Attick* Woman

CCCXXII.

- 2 **D**Romo, O *Dromo* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Est*, it is
 3 *Audi*, hear you or thou
 1 *Verbum*, a Word
 3 *Addideris*, you may or can add hereafter, thou may'st or can'st add hereafter
 3 *Obsecro*, I beseech or do beseech
 3 *Vis*, are you willing, or art thou willing?
 3 *Sublimem*, a Man aloft
 2 *Hunc*, this Man
 3 *Rape*, take you or thou by Violence
 1 *Quantum*, how great a Thing
 3 *Potis*, you are able, or thou art able

CCCXXIII.

- 2 **Q**U^UEM, which Man, or whom
 1 *Davum*, *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Lubet*, it pleaseth, or doth please
 3 *Inquam*, I say, or do say
 3 *Feci*, have I done?
 4 *Mentitum*, a Man having lyed
 3 *Invenies*, you shall or will find, thou shalt or wilt find
 3 *Occidito*, kill you, or thou
 1 *Nihil*, nothing
 3 *Audio*, I hear, or do hear
 2 *Ego*, I
 2 *Te*, you, or thee

CCCXXIV.

- 3 **C**ommutum, a Man moved
 3 *Reddam*, I shall or will make
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 1 *Verum*, a true Thing
 3 *Cura*, take care you, or thou
 3 *Adservandum*, a Man to be kept
 3 *Vinctum*, a Man bound
 3 *Audin'*, what do you hear, or dost thou hear?
 2 *Quadrupedem*, a Man that goes on all four
 3 *Constringito*, bind you, or thou
 3 *Age*, do you, or thou
 3 *Vivo*, I live, or do live

CCCXXV.

- 2 **T**ibi, to you, or thee
 3 *Ostendam*, I shall or will shew
 1 *Herum*, a Master

- 2 *Quid*, what Thing
 3 *Sit*, it may or can be
 1 *Pericli*, of Danger
 3 *Fallere*, to deceive
 2 *Illi*, to him
 2 *Patrem*, a Father
 3 *Sævi*, be in a Passion you, or thou
 2 *Chremes*, O *Chremes* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Pietatem*, the Duty

CCCXXVI.

- 1 **G**Nati, of a Son
 3 *Miseret*, it pitieth
 2 *Mei*, of me
 1 *Tantum*, so great a Man
 2 *Laborem*, Pain
 3 *Capere*, to take
 2 *Talem*, such a Man
 1 *Filium*, a Son
 3 *Age*, do you, or thou
 3 *Exi*, come out you, or thou
 2 *Ecquid*, what any Thing?
 3 *Pudet*, doth it shame?

CCCXXVII.

- 2 **Q**UIS, what Man, or who?
 3 *Vult*, is he willing?
 3 *Perii*, I have perished
 2 *Pater*, a Father
 3 *Est*, it is
 3 *Ais*, do you say, or dost thou say?
 2 *Omnium*, of all Men
 2 *Rem*, the Thing
 2 *Potius*, a better Thing
 2 *Ipsam*, the Woman herself
 3 *Dic*, tell you, or thou
 3 *Mitte*, let alone you, or thou

CCCXXVIII.

CCCXXVIII.

- 1 **M** *Ale*, O evil Man
 4 *Loqui*, to speak
 2 *Quidquam*, any Thing
 2 *Gravius*, a more grievous Thing
 4 *Dici*, to be said
 3 *Possit*, it may or can be able
 3 *Ain'*, what do you say, or dost thou say?
 2 *Civis*, a Citizen
 1 *Glycerium*, *Glycerium* (a Woman's Name)
 3 *Predicant*, they say, or do say
 2 *Ingentem*, a great Woman
 2 *Hunc*, this Man

CCCXXIX.

- 1 **C** *Onfidentiam*, Impudence
 3 *Cogitat*, doth he consider?
 3 *Dicat*, he may, or can say
 3 *Facti*, of a Thing done
 3 *Piget*, it grieveth, or doth grieve
 2 *Ejus*, of that Man
 2 *Color*, Colour
 1 *Signum*, a Sign
 2 *Impotenti*, with an ungovernable Man
 3 *Esse*, to be
 1 *Animo*, with a Mind
 2 *Morem*, the Custom

CCCXXX.

- 1 **L** *Egem*, the Law
 2 *Sui*, of his Man, her Man, or their Man
 2 *Voluntatem*, the Will
 2 *Patris*, of a Father
 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
 3 *Habere*, to have

- 3 *Cupiat*, he may or can desire
 1 *Summo*, with the greatest Thing
 1 *Probrio*, with Shame
 2 *Me*, me
 1 *Miserum*, a wretched Man
 3 *Sensiti*, have you perceived, or hast thou perceived

CCCXXXI.

- 1 **P** *Amphile*, O *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Istuc*, that Thing
 3 *Induxti*, you have perswaded, or thou hast perswaded
 2 *Tuum*, your Man, or thy Man
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 3 *Cuperes*, you might, would, should, or could desire, thou might'st, would'st, should'st, or could'st desire
 2 *Aliquo*, by some Thing
 1 *Pacto*, by a Means
 3 *Efficiendum*, a Thing to be brought about
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 2 *Eodem*, in the same Man
 2 *Die*, in a Day

CCCXXXII.

- 1 **V** *Erbum*, a Word
 1 *Vere*, O true Man
 3 *Accidit*, it happens, or doth happen
 2 *Quid*, what Thing
 3 *Ago*, do I do?
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Excrucio*, do I torment?
 2 *Meam*, my Woman
 1 *Senectam*, old Age
 2 *Hujus*, of this Man
 3 *Sufferam*, may I suffer, or can I suffer?
 3 *Habeat*, let him have

M 3

CCCXXXIII.

CCCXXXIII.

- 3 **V** *Aleat*, let him farewell
 3 *Vivat*, let him live
 2 *Illa*, with her
 2 *Mi*, O my Man
 2 *Pater*, O Father
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 3 *Indigeas*, you may or can want,
 thou may'st or can'st want
 2 *Domus*, a House
 2 *Uxor*, a Wife
 1 *Liberi*, Children
 3 *Inventi*, Men found
 1 *Inuito*, with an unwilling Man

CCCXXXIV.

- 3 **A** *Dducti*, Men brought
 2 *Qui*, which Men, or
 who
 2 *Civem*, a Citizen
 3 *Dicant*, they may or can say
 3 *Viceris*, you might, would, should,
 or could have overcome, thou
 might'st, would'st, should'st, or
 could'st have overcome
 3 *Licetne*, what is it lawful?
 1 *Pauca*, few Things
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 1 *Simo*, O *Simo* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Audi*, hear you, or thou
 2 *Chremes*, O *Chremes* (a Man's
 Name)
 3 *Sine*, suffer you, or thou

CCCXXXV.

- 3 **A** *GE*, do you, or thou
 3 *Dicat*, let him speak
 3 *Sino*, I suffer, or do suffer
 3 *Amare*, to love
 2 *Hanc*, this Woman
 4 *Fateor*, I confess, or do confess

- 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Est*, it is
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 2 *Pater*, O Father
 3 *Dedo*, I give up, or do give
 up
 2 *Quidvis*, what Thing you please

CCCXXXVI.

- 2 **O** *Neris*, of a Burthen
 3 *Impone*, lay upon you, or
 thou
 3 *Impera*, command you, or thou
 3 *Vis*, are you, or art thou wil-
 ling?
 2 *Me*, me
 2 *Uxorem*, a Wife
 3 *Ducere*, to marry
 3 *Amittere*, to lose
 3 *Potero*, I shall or will be able
 3 *Feram*, I shall or will bear
 3 *Obsecro*, I entreat, or do en-
 treat
 3 *Credas*, you may or can believe,
 thou may'st or can'st believe

CCCXXXVII.

- 3 **A** *Dlegatum*, a Man suborned
 2 *Hunc*, this Man
 2 *Senem*, an old Man
 3 *Sine*, suffer you, or thou
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Expurgem*, I may or can clear
 2 *Illum*, him
 3 *Adducam*, I may or can bring
 to
 2 *Pater*, O Father
 1 *Equum*, a just Thing
 3 *Postulat*, he demands, or doth de-
 mand
 3 *Da*, give you, or thou

CCCXXXVIII.

CCCXXXVIII.

- 1 **V**eniam, Leave
 2 Te, you, or thee
 3 Exorem, I may or can prevail by
 Entreaty
 3 Sino, I suffer, or do suffer
 2 Quidvis, any Thing
 3 Cupio, I desire, or do desire
 4 Falli, to be deceived
 4 Comperiar, I may or can find
 1 Peccato, for a Crime
 1 Magno, for a great Thing
 3 Est, it is
 3 Mitte, leave off you, or thou

CCCXXXIX.

- 3 **O** Rare, to beg
 1 Una, one Woman
 2 Harum, of these Women
 1 Causa, a Reason
 2 Me, me
 3 Ut faciam, that I do, or do do
 3 Monet, she advises, or does advise
 2 Quod, which Thing
 1 Verum, a true Thing
 2 Ipsi, to the very Woman
 1 Glycerio, to Glycerium (a Woman's Name)
 1 Critonem, Crito (a Man's Name)

CCCXL.

- 3 **V**ideo, do I see?
 2 Hunc, this Man
 2 Is, that Man
 3 Est, he is
 3 Sis, be you, or thou
 2 Quid, what Thing?
 2 Tu, you, or thou
 2 Insolens, a Man not accustomed

- 3 Evenit, it has happened
 2 Hiccinē, what this Man?
 2 Simo, Simo (a Man's Name)
 3 Quæris, do you seek, or dost thou seek?
 2 Civem, a Citizen

CCCXLI.

- 3 **A**IS, do you say, or dost thou say?
 3 Negas, do you deny, or dost thou deny?
 3 Paratus, a Man prepared
 3 Advenis, do you come, or dost thou come?
 2 Qua, for what Woman?
 2 Re, for a Thing
 3 Facias, you may or can do, thou may'st or can'st do
 2 Homines, Men
 1 Adolescentulos, young Men
 1 Imperitos, Men unskilled
 2 Eductos, Men educated
 2 Fraudem, a Snare

CCCXLII.

- 3 **I**llicis, do you allure, or dost thou allure?
 3 Solicitando, by soliciting, or by being solicited
 3 Pollicitande, by promising, or by being promised
 2 Eorum, of those Men
 1 Animos, the Minds
 3 Laetas, do you draw in, or dost thou draw in?
 1 Sanus, a Man in his Senses
 3 Es, are you, or art thou?
 2 Amores, Loves
 1 Nuptiis, by a Wedding
 3 Perii, I have perished
 3 Metuo, I fear, or do fear

CCCXLIII.

- 3 **S**ubſet, he may or can ſtand
his Ground
2 Hoſpes, a Stranger
2 Simo, O Simo (a Man's Name)
2 Hunc, this Man
3 Si noris, if you have known, or
if thou haſt known
4 Arbitrere, you may or can ſup-
poſe, thou may'ſt or can'ſt ſup-
poſe
1 Bonus, a good Man
2 Vir, a Man
3 Venit, does he come?
2 Ipſis, in the very Women
3 Ut veniret, that he came, or did
come
3 Credendum, to believe, or to be
believed

CCCXLIV.

- 3 **N**i metuam, unleſs I fear, or
do fear
2 Patrem, a Father
3 Habeo, I have
2 Illa, for her
2 Re, for a Thing
2 Quod, which Thing
3 Moneam, I may or can put in
Mind
1 Sycophanta, a Sycophant
2 Crito, O Crito (a Man's Name)
3 Eſt, he is
3 Mitte, paſs by you, or thou
3 Videat, let him ſee

CCCXLV.

- 3 **S**IET, he may or can be
2 Mibi, to me
3 Pergit, he goes on, or doth go on
3 Volt, he is willing

- 3 Dicere, to tell
2 Ea, thoſe Things
3 Audiet, he ſhall or will hear
2 Iſthæc, thoſe Things
3 Moveo, do I meddle with?
3 Curo, do I care?
2 Tu, you, or thou
2 Tuum, your Thing or thy Thing

CCCXLVI.

- 1 **M**alum, an evil Thing
1 Animo, with a Mind
3 Feres, will you bear, or wilt thou
bear?
2 Quæ, which Things
3 Audieris, you might, would,
ſhould, or could have heard,
thou might'ſt, would'ſt,
ſhould'ſt, or could ſt have
heard
3 Poteſt, he may or can
2 Quidam, a certain Man
2 Navis, from a Ship
3 Fracta, from a Woman being
broken
1 Andrum, Andrus (the Name of
an Iſland)
4 Ejectus eſt, he hath been thrown
out
4 Sciri, to be known

CCCXLVII.

- 2 **I**ſtæc, that Woman
1 Parva, a little Woman
2 Virgo, a Virgin
2 Ille, he
3 Egens, a Man wanting
3 Applicat, he applies, or doth ap-
ply
2 Chryſidis, of Chryſis (a Woman's
Name)
2 Patrem, the Father

- 2 *Se*, himself, herself, or themselves
 1 *Fabulam*, a Story
 3 *Inceptat*, he begins, or doth begin
 3 *Sine*, suffer you, or thou

CCCXLVIII.

- 3 **O** *Bturbat*, does he interrupt?
 3 *Perge*, go on you, or thou
 2 *Is*, that Man
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 1 *Cognatus*, a Relation
 3 *Fuit*, he has been
 2 *Qui*, which Man, or who
 3 *Recepit*, he has taken in
 3 *Audiui*, I have heard
 2 *Seſe*, himself, herself, or themselves
 3 *Esſe*, to be
 1 *Atticum*, an Athenian Man

CCCXLIX.

- 4 **M** *Ortnus eſt*, he hath died
 2 *Nomen*, the Name
 2 *Tibi*, to you, or thee
 1 *Phania*, *Phania* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Perii*, I have perished
 4 *Opinor*, I suppose, or do suppose
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
 1 *Rhamnufim*, a *Rhamnufian* Man
 3 *Aiebat*, he ſaid, or did ſay
 2 *Jupiter*, O *Jupiter* (the Name of a God)
 2 *Eadem*, the ſame Things

CCCL.

- 1 **M** *Uli*, many Men
 1 *Alii*, other Men

- 1 *Andro*, in *Andrus* the Name of an Island)
 3 *Audi-verē*, they have heard
 2 *Id*, that Thing
 3 *Sit*, it may or can be
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 3 *Spero*, I hope, or do hope
 3 *Dic*, tell you, or thou
 2 *Mibi*, to me
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 2 *Suamne*, what his Woman, her Woman, or their Woman?

CCCLI.

- 3 **E** *ſt*, ſhe is
 3 *Aiebat*, did he ſay
 2 *Cujām*, whoſe Woman?
 2 *Fratris*, of a Brother
 1 *Filiam* a Daughter
 2 *Mea*, my Woman
 3 *Ais*, do you ſay, or doſt thou ſay?
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 2 *Aures*, Ears
 1 *Pamphile*, O *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Credis*, do you believe, or doſt thou believe?
 3 *Arrige*, prick up you, or thou

CCCLII.

- 1 **P** *Hania*, *Phania* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Ille*, he
 3 *Fuit*, he hath been
 3 *Noram*, I knew, or did know
 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
 2 *Is*, that Man
 1 *Bellum*, War
 3 *Fugiens*, a Man flying
 2 *Me*, me
 1 *Aſiam*, *Aſia* (the Name of a Country)
 4 *Perſequens*, a Man following
 4 *Proſciſcitur*, he goes, or does go

CCCLIII.

CCCLIII.

- 3 **R** *Elinquere*, to leave
 4 *Est veritus*, he hath been afraid
 3 *Audio*, I hear, or do hear
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 4 *Sit factum*, might, would, should, or could it have been done?
 3 *Sum*, I am
 1 *Animus*, a Mind
 4 *Commotus est*, he hath been agitated
 2 *Metu*, with Fear
 2 *Spe*, with Hope
 1 *Gaudio*, with Joy
 4 *Mirando*, with a Man to be wondered at

CCCLIV.

- 2 **H** *OC*, this Thing
 1 *Tanto*, with so great a Thing
 2 *Istam*, that Woman
 1 *Multimodis*, in many Respects
 2 *Tuam*, your Woman
 1 *Inveniri*, to be found
 3 *Gaudeo*, I am glad
 3 *Credo*, I believe, or do believe
 2 *Pater*, O Father
 2 *Mihi*, to me
 1 *Unus*, one Man
 1 *Scrupulus*, a Scruple

CCCLV.

- 3 **R** *Estat*, he remains, or does remain
 2 *Qui*, which Man, or who
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Habet*, he hath

- 1 *Dignus*, a worthy Man
 3 *Es*, you are, or thou art
 2 *Tua*, with your Woman
 4 *Religione*, with Scrupulousness
 1 *Odio*, for Hatred
 1 *Nodum*, a Knot
 1 *Scirpo*, in a Bulrush
 3 *Quæris*, you seek, or do seek

CCCLVI.

- 2 **Q** *UID*, what Thing?
 2 *Istud*, that Thing
 2 *Nomen*, the Name
 4 *Convenit*, it agrees, or does agree
 3 *Fuit*, it hath been
 2 *Aliud*, another Thing
 2 *Huic*, to this Woman
 2 *Parvæ*, to a little Woman
 3 *Crito*, O *Crito* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Numquid*, what any Thing?
 3 *Meministi*, do you remember, or dost thou remember?
 2 *Id*, that Thing

CCCLVII.

- 4 **Q** *Uæro*, I seek, or do seek
 1 *Egone*, what I?
 1 *Memoriam*, Memory
 4 *Patiar*, shall I suffer, or will I suffer?
 3 *Mecæ*, to my Woman
 3 *Voluptati*, to Pleasure
 1 *Obstare*, to oppose
 3 *Cum possim*, when I am able
 3 *Re*, in a Thing
 4 *Medicari*, to remedy
 2 *Quod*, which Thing
 3 *Est*, she is

CCCLVIII.

CCCLVIII.

- 2 **I** *Psa*, the very Woman
 2 *Ea*, that Woman
 3 *Audiui*, I have heard
 2 *Omnes*, all Men
 3 *Gaudere*, to be glad
 2 *Hoc*, this Thing
 2 *Te*, you, or thee
 3 *Credo*, I believe, or do believe
 1 *Dii*, the Gods
 3 *Ament*, let them love
 2 *Quid*, what Thing?
 3 *Restat*, does it remain?

CCCLIX.

- 2 **P** *Ater*, O Father
 2 *Res*, a Thing
 3 *Reduxit*, she has brought back
 1 *Gratiam*, Favour
 1 *Lepidum*, a pleasant Man
 2 *Uxore*, from a Wife
 3 *Possedi*, I have possessed
 1 *Nil*, nothing
 3 *Mutat*, he alters, or does alter
 2 *Chremes*, O *Chremes* (a Man's Name)
 1 *Optima*, the best Woman
 3 *Est*, she is

CCCLX.

- 2 **Q** *UID*, any Thing
 1 *Aliud*, another Thing
 3 *Ait*, he says, or does say
 2 *Dos*, a Portion
 1 *Pamphile*, O *Pamphilus* (a Man's Name)
 1 *Decem*, ten Things
 1 *Talenta*, Talents

- 3 *Accipio*, I accept, or do accept
 3 *Propero*, I hasten, or do hasten
 1 *Filiam*, a Daughter
 2 *Mecum*, with me
 2 *Crito*, O *Crito* (a Man's Name)

CCCLXI.

- 2 **I** *Llam*, her
 3 *Credo*, I believe, or do believe
 3 *Nosse*, to know
 4 *Transferri*, to be brought over
 3 *Jubes*, do you order, or dost thou order?
 3 *Admones*, you put in Mind, or thou puttest in Mind
 2 *Davo*, to *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 2 *Isibuc*, that Thing
 3 *Dedam*, I shall or will give up
 1 *Negoti*, of Business
 3 *Potest*, he is able
 3 *Habet*, he hath

CCCLXII.

- 1 **A** *Liud*, another Thing
 2 *Seſe*, from himself, herself, or themselves
 2 *Majus*, a greater Thing
 2 *Quidnam*, what Thing?
 4 *Vinctus est*, he hath been bound
 2 *Pater*, O Father
 3 *Fuſſi*, I have ordered
 2 *Jube*, order you, or thou
 4 *Solvi*, to be discharged
 3 *Obſecro*, I beseech, or do beseech
 3 *Age*, do you, or thou
 3 *Fiat*, let it be done

CCCLXIII.

CCCLXIII.

- 3 **M** *Atura*, hasten you, or thou
 3 *Eo*, I go, or do go
 1 *Fauslum*, a lucky Man
 2 *Felicem*, a happy Man
 2 *Diem*, a Day
 3 *Proviso*, I come forth to see, or
 do come forth to see
 3 *Agat*, he may or can do
 1 *Pamphilus*, *Pamphilus* (a Man's
 Name)
 2 *Eum*, that Man
 2 *Aliquis*, some Man
 2 *Me*, me
 3 *Putet*, he may or can think

CCCLXIV.

- 2 **H** *OC*, this Thing
 1 *Verum*, a true Thing
 3 *Sunt*, they are
 3 *Lubet*, it pleases
 1 *Vitam*, Life
 1 *Deorum*, of the Gods
 4 *Arbitror*, I suppose, or do sup-
 pose
 2 *Voluptates*, Pleasures
 4 *Parta est*, she hath been gotten
 1 *Nulla*, no Woman
 2 *Aegritudo*, Uneasiness
 1 *Gaudio*, to Joy

CCCLXV.

- 3 **I** *ntercesserit*, she might, would,
 should, or could have inter-
 vened
 2 *Quem*, what Man, or whom?
 2 *Ego*, I
 3 *Exoptem*, I may or can wish
 2 *Cui*, to which Man, or whom?
 4 *Dari*, to be given
 2 *Illuc*, that Thing

- 1 *Gaudii*, of Joy
 1 *Davum*, *Davus* (a Man's Name)
 3 *Video*, I see, or do see
 2 *Nemo*, no Body
 3 *Mallem*, I might, would, should,
 or could be more willing

CCCLXVI.

- 2 **O** *Mnium*, of all Men
 2 *Hunc*, this Man
 3 *Scio*, I know, or do know
 2 *Mea*, my Things
 1 *Solum*, an only Man
 3 *Gavisurum*, a Man about to re-
 joice
 1 *Pamphilus*, *Pamphilus* (a Man's
 Name)
 3 *Est*, is he?
 2 *Homo*, a Man
 3 *Obtigerit*, it might, would, should,
 or could have happened
 2 *More*, in the Manner
 3 *Evenit*, it has happened

CCCLXVII.

- 2 **Q** *UOD*, which Thing
 4 *Nactus sim*, I might,
 would, should, or could have
 gotten
 1 *Mali*, of an evil Thing
 3 *Rescisceres*, you might, would,
 should, or could come to know
 2 *Tu*, you, or thou
 2 *Ego*, I
 1 *Glycerium*, *Glycerium* (a Woman's
 Name)
 2 *Suos*, his Men, her Men, or their
 Men
 2 *Parentes*, Parents
 3 *Reperit*, she has found out
 3 *Factum*, O Thing done
 2 *Pater*, the Father

CCCLXVIII.

CCCLXVIII.

- 2 **S**Ummus, a supreme Man
 2 Quis, what Man, or who?
 1 Chremes, Chremes (a Man's Name)
 3 Narras, you talk, or do talk
 1 Mora, a Delay
 1 Ulla, any Woman
 3 Est, she is
 2 Uxorem, a Wife
 3 Ducam, I may or can marry
 2 Ille, he
 2 Ea, those Things
 3 Vigilans, a Man waking

CCCLXIX.

- 3 **V**Oluit, he has been willing
 1 Puero, for the Boy
 1 Dave, O Davus, (a Man's Name)
 3 Desine, leave off you, or thou
 1 Solus, an only Man
 2 Quem, which Man or whom
 3 Diligunt, they love, or do love
 1 Di, the Gods
 1 Salvus, a Man safe
 2 Hæc, these Things
 4 Conloquar, I shall or will discourse
 2 Homo, a Man

CCCLXX.

- 3 **E**ST, is he?
 1 Charine, O Charinus (a Man's Name)
 2 Tempore, in Time
 2 Ipso, in the very Thing
 2 Mi, to me
 3 Advenis, you arrive, or do arrive, thou arrivest, or dost arrive
 3 Factum, a Thing done

- 3 Audisti, have you heard, or hast thou heard?
 2 Omnia, all Things
 3 Age, do you, or thou
 3 Tuis, in your Things, or thy Things
 3 Respice, look back you or thou

CCCLXXI.

- 2 **C**Hremes, Chremes (a Man's Name)
 3 Facturum, a Man about to do
 2 Quæ, which Things
 3 Voles, you shall or will be willing, thou shalt or wilt be willing
 3 Scio, I know, or do know
 3 Memini, I remember, or do remember
 1 Longum, a long Thing
 2 Illum, him
 3 Expectare, to expect
 3 Dum exeat, 'till he comes out, or does come out
 4 Sequere, follow you, or thou
 1 Glycerium, Glycerium (a Woman's Name)

CCCLXXII.

- 2 **H**AC, in this Woman
 2 Tu, you, or thou
 1 Dave, O Davus (a Man's Name)
 3 Abi, be gone you, or thou
 2 Domum, an House
 3 Accerere, send for you, or thou
 3 Auferant, they may or can carry away
 2 Eam, that Woman
 2 Quid, what Thing?
 3 Stas, do you stand, or dost thou stand?
 3 Cessas, do you loiter, or dost thou loiter?
 3 Ego, I go, or do go

CCCLXXIII.

CCCLXXIII.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>3 E <i>Xpectetis</i>, you or ye may
or can expect</p> <p>3 <i>Dum exeant</i>, 'till they come out,
or do come out</p> <p>4 <i>Despondibetur</i>, she shall or will be
betrothed</p> <p>4 <i>Transigetur</i>, it shall or will be
transacted</p> | <p>2 <i>Siquid</i>, if any Thing</p> <p>3 <i>Est</i>, it is</p> <p>2 <i>Quod</i>, which Thing</p> <p>3 <i>Restet</i>, it may or can remain</p> <p>3 <i>Plaudite</i>, clap Hands you, or
ye</p> <p>1 <i>Mirum</i>, a wonderful Thing</p> <p>2 <i>Partes</i>, Parts</p> <p>2 <i>Seni</i>, to an old Man</p> |
|---|---|

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